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ABSTRACT

This is the first of a two-volume series, a compilation of grammar notes as they appear in the Defense Language Institute's "Introductory Volume" of volumes 1-6 of the "Czech Basic Course" under the headings: of Generalization, Grammar Analysis, Grammar Notes, and "Gramaticky Rozbor." Volume 1 lists phonetic and grammatical features in the order of their appearance in the "Basic Course." Generalizations concerning each grammatical point, illustrative examples, and a summary are provided for each lesson. A key to each of the volumes is provided. For the companion document see FL 003 214. (RL)

ED 067904

CZECH

BASIC COURSE

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Czech Grammar

Volume I

February 1972

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

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Roy M Kessler

ROY M. KESSLER
Colonel, USA
Director

PREFACE

This is not a review grammar. It is merely a compilation of grammar notes as they appear in the Introductory Volume and Volumes I-VI of the Czech Basic Course under the headings of Generalization, Grammar Analysis, Grammar Notes, and "Gramaticky Rozbor." The compilation was made as a convenience to students by Captain and Mrs. William Stoner, students of Czech in 1971-1972, with the concurrence of the Czech Department, DLIWC. It should be looked upon as an interim solution to an acknowledged need for a bona fide review grammar.

The key to the present two volumes is the index on pages 411-414 in Volume II. The Table of Contents in Volume I lists phonetic and grammatical features in the order of their appearance in the Basic Course. Note that cross references in the text do not apply; they refer to the Basic Course texts.

The development and growth of the Czech Basic Course was gradual and hence reveals some inconsistencies in format and typesetting. Unfortunately these could not be reconciled for this printing, but will have to await the preparation of the above-mentioned Czech Review Grammar.

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ARTICLES: Czech has no article, either definite (the) or indefinite (a, an). Therefore letec means an airman or the airman.

WORD STRESS: The primary stress is on the first syllable. The word "pan" is proclitic (pronounced in ordinary speech with the word that follows and so having no stress of its own):

/pan SVOboda/

The address form (the vocative case) of "pan is "pane".

The word "pane" is stressed in the normal way, that is, on the first syllable:

/PAne SVObodo/

NOTE: The English "there's"in sentences like:

There is a blackboard here.

is rendered into Czech simply by "je".

Tady je tabule.

L. 1
Generalization

Vowels

English vowels differ from Czech vowels in the following aspects:

1. quality
2. tendency to diphthongization
3. differences in quantity (duration) are not used to distinguish meaning in English

The Czech short vowels, carrying primary stress, though of more or less different quality than the nearest similar English sounds, are easy for the student to imitate and produce in isolation or in closely controled pronunciation drills.

The vowels /e/ and /a/ pose no problem, even in context or free spontaneous conversation.

Some problem is caused by the Czech /o/, for which a few students are inclined to substitute their sound in "pot."

Another problem is caused for many students by the greater difference between the Czech short /i/ and the nearest similar (for the student) English sound which is the /i/ of "bit." Actually, as far as the position of articulation is concerned, the closest English sound is the /i/ of "beat," the quality of the two sounds being about the same except that the Czech sound is shorter and not diphthongized.

The English lower high front vowel "bit" if followed by a voiceless consonant is of about the same quantity as the Czech /i/. It is longer if followed by a voiced consonant. The English higher high front vowel "beat" varies in duration too. But even the shorter variety of it (followed by a voiceless consonant) is longer than the Czech /i/. If it is followed by a voiced consonant or in final position, it is still longer. In addition, it is for most English speakers diphthongized.

For the student, the shortness of the Czech /i/ seems to be the most conspicuous feature. Therefore, he chooses the /i/ of "bit" to substitute for the Czech /i/. Constant checking and reminding by the teacher can eliminate this flaw in pronunciation.

A similar situation prevails in regard to the Czech /u/ and the English sounds of "foot" and "boot."

In dealing with English speech sounds, and especially with vowels, we encounter difficulties due to the fact that not all Americans speak English in quite the same way. In Czech there are a few regional differences in the pronunciation of vowels.

There are practically no regional differences in the articulation of Czech consonants. As far as vowels are concerned, there is an acceptable range of height in the articulation of /i/, /e/ and /o/. In Bohemia these vowels are generally more open, in Moravia more closed. There is practically no variation in the pronunciation of /a/ and /u/.

Obscuration of Vowels

A regular feature of the English language are the unstressed murmur vowels (ago, agent, sanity, comply, focus). There are no such sounds in Czech. Even in unstressed positions Czech vowels have to be fully pronounced. Examples: The "e" in student, židle, the "a" in tužka, pošta, the second "o" in okno, etc. See also p. 48.

L. 1
Generalization

Czech Short Vowels

i mean high front Allophone: higher high in the vicinity of soft consonants (ď, ť, ň, j)	the vowel of "beat" is longer than the Czech sound and it is diphthongized the vowel of "bit" is more open and central than the Czech sound

Problems: The student will substitute the vowel of "bit" because it is nearest to the Czech sound in duration.

e mean mid front Diaphones: towards higher mid front, towards lower mid front (more frequent)	the vowel of "bet" lower mid front

No problems

a low center	the vowel of "pot" (low center)

No problems

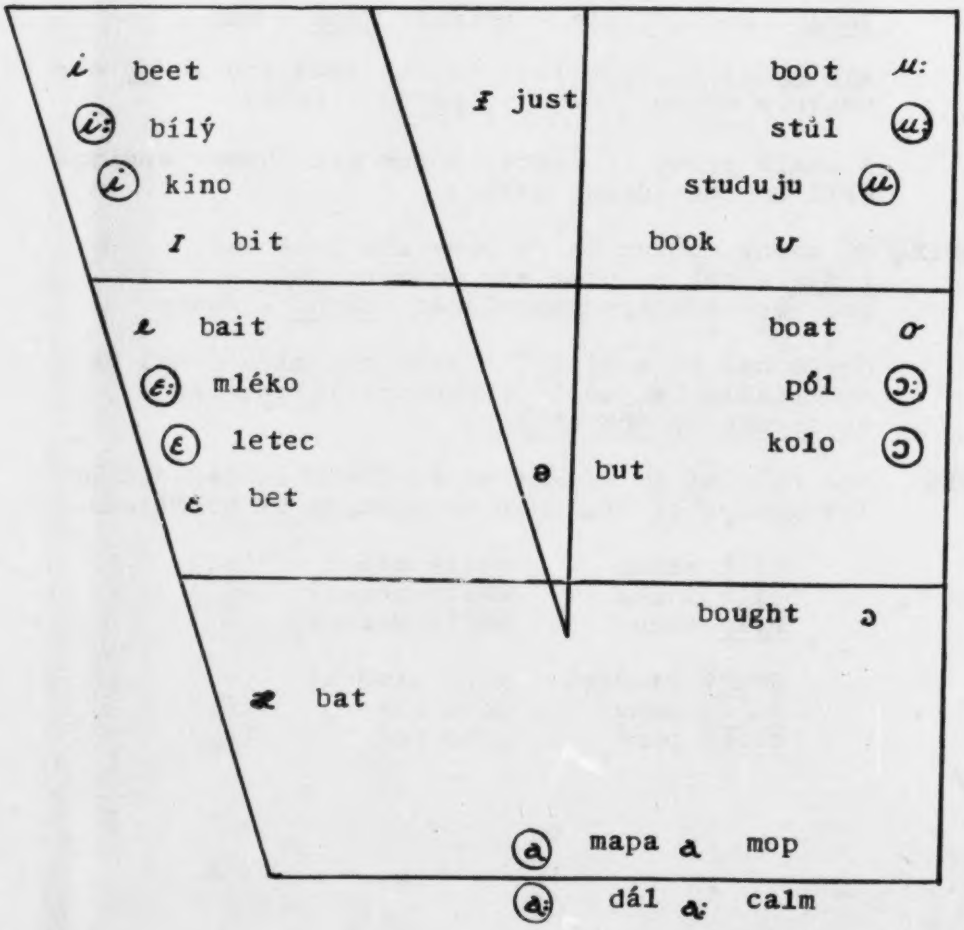
o mean mid back	the vowel of "boat" without the glide is a little too closed the vowel of "bought" is too open and too long

Problem: A few students will substitute their vowel of "pot" for the Czech /o/. They use low central or lower low back or higher low back vowel.

u mid high back, tense	the vowel of "boot," higher high back, however the Czech sound is shorter and not diphthongized

Problem: The student will substitute the vowel of "foot" (lower high back, lax) because it is the nearest similar English sound as far as duration (quantity) is concerned.

Comparison
of Czech and English Vowels


i beet
iː bílý
i kino
ɪ bit
e bait
ɛː mléko
ɛ letec
ɛ bet
æ bat
ɨ just
ə but
boot uː
stůl uː
studuju u
book ʊ
boat o
pól ɔː
kolo ɔ
bought ɔ
a mapa
ɑ mop
aː dál
ɑː calm

Generalization

NOUN

Nouns are words like, e.g., letec - airman, pes - dog, tužka - pencil, kolo - bike,

GENDER

In Czech every noun is considered to have gender; that is, every noun is said to be masculine, feminine or neuter. It is important to learn the gender of every noun, because it affects the form of other words.

MASCULINE GENDER

Most nouns that end in consonants are masculine: letec - airman, student - student, stůl - table, papír - paper

FEMININE GENDER

Most nouns that end in -a are feminine: teta - aunt, tužka - pencil, mapa - map

NEUTER GENDER

All nouns (except last names) that end in -o are neuter: okno - window, rádio - radio

A small group of neuter nouns with other endings will be considered later.

NOUNS ENDING IN -e

Of nouns ending in -e some are feminine: židle - chair, some are neuter: pole - field and very few are masculine: dárce - donor

ARTICLES

Czech has no article, either definite (the) or indefinite (a, an). Therefore letec means an airman or the airman.

ADJECTIVES

The form of an adjective in Czech is decided by the gender of the noun or pronoun it modifies:

bílý papír	white paper	(m.)
bílá tužka	white pencil	(f.)
bílé okno	white window	(n.)
dobrý student	good student	(m.)
dobrá mapa	good map	(f.)
dobré pero	good pen	(n.)

TO

In such sentences as the following, the neuter to is used regardless of the gender of the noun:

Co je to?	What's this?
To je stůl.	That's a table.
To je tužka.	That's a pencil.
To je pero.	That's a pen.

NOTE: The English "there's" in sentences like:

There's a chair here,

is rendered in Czech simply by "je":

Tady je židle.

There's a chair there:

Tam je židle.

DEMONSTRATIVES

The following words are called demonstratives: this, that, these, those, this one, that one, etc.

If one of these words modifies a noun, it is a demonstrative adjective:

That pencil is good.

In the following structure it is a demonstrative pronoun:

That one is good.
That is a good pencil.

Since the Czech words used as demonstratives are the same whether used as adjectives or as pronouns they will be lumped together and called, for the sake of convenience, demonstrative pronouns.

ten stůl	that table	(m.)
ta tužka	that pencil	(f.)
to okno	that window	(n.)

L. 3
Generalization

Apico-alveolar trill

In articulating the /r/ the tip of the tongue vibrates toward the gums. The velic is closed. The vocal cords are vibrating.

Clear /L/

The tip of the tongue is pressed against the gums. The tongue edges behind the tip are not pressed aginst the palate as with the other conconants, so that the stream of air escapes at the sides. The sound of /l/ is heard already during the occlusion by the tip of the tongue. The velic is closed, the vocal cords are vibrating.

In English there are two kinds of /L/: The clear /L/, as in the words let, lily, leave and the dark /l/, as in table, rifle, nipple, camel, cycle, toggle, single, full, stool. This dark /L/, also called velarized, has a dark timbre caused by a rising of the back of the tongue toward the soft palate (velum).

The Czech has only the clear /L/, in all positions.
Not only in: letec, tabule, židle, ale, daleko, kolo,
letadlo, teplo, lístek, malý, mléko
but also in: velký, stůl

Discrimination Drill

Czech words clear /l/	English words dark /l/
myl	mill
sil	sill
bil	bill
pil	pill
tyl	till
nyl	nil
ryl	rill
půl	pool
kůl	cool
stůl	stool

Long Czech Vowels

Generalization

Each of the five Czech vowels has two varieties: short and long. Besides this difference in quantity there is a certain amount of difference in quality between them: The long ones are very slightly more close, except for the pair /a/ - /á/, in which the long /á/ is slightly more open.

There are regional (dialectal) differences in the exact quality of the Czech vowels, more noticeable especially in the case of /e/ and /o/. In the Western part of the country these vowels are generally more open than in Moravia.

The main difference between the Czech short and long vowels is the difference in quantity (duration). The long ones are of a distinctly longer duration than the short ones and this distinction is observed even in unstressed positions, in syllables far remote from the primary stress. This fact causes one of the greatest problems for English speaking students. The difference between the Czech short and long vowels is phonemic whereas in English it is not phonemic. There are many words in Czech with entirely different meanings which sound the same except for the length of a vowel.

There is no absolute measure for the duration of Czech vowels. It varies, mostly according to the speed of speech. What matters is the ratio of the durations of the short and long vowels.

In colloquial language some long vowels, especially /ú/ and /í/ are shortened and some short ones are lengthened.

There are other deviations from the literary style of pronunciation, which are colloquial, dialectal or are due to emotional coloring.

L. 3
Generalization

Long vowels

The length (duration, quantity) of Czech vowels is used to distinguish meaning.	The length of English vowels is not used to distinguish meaning.
The Czech long vowels are pure vowels. They are not diphthongized.	The nearest English counterparts are either partial diphthongs (bee, boo) or are diphthongized in some dialects, with some speakers.
The Czech long vowels occur in any position in a word, phrase or a sentence, whether with a primary stress, secondary stress, tertiary stress, or no stress.	Any English vowel in certain phonetic environments can be long if it carries the primary stress.
There is no obscuration of vowels in Czech. (see p.14)	Vowels in unstressed syllables are very often a central vowel
í higher high front, tense, long, pure vowel, not diphthongized Positional variant: still higher in the vicinity of palatal consonants	The nearest English vowel: the i in "bee" higher high front tense, diphthongized
é slightly higher than mean mid front Not diphthongized	the e of "bed", lower mid front but the Czech sound is longer and never diphthongized

á lower low central Not diphthongized	the a in "father," "bra," low central Diphthongized
ó slightly higher than mean mid back Not diphthongized	the o of "bought," higher low or lower mid back Diphthongized
ú slightly higher than mean high back Not diphthongized	the u of "zoo," higher high back Diphthongized

There is not much of a problem in the production of the Czech long vowels and in using them as long as they carry the word or sentence stress. Occasionally a student will substitute the English vowel of "bait" for the Czech long e. This English vowel is higher than the Czech sound and it has a y glide. The Czech sound is a pure vowel.

A major problem arises from the fact that in English the length of vowels is not phonemic and long vowels do not occur in unstressed positions. In Czech the length is phonemic and long vowels occur in all positions.

Students will have a persistent tendency to shorten the long vowels unless they carry primary stress. This is a major pronunciation flaw. Even if, due to context, few mix-ups are likely to arise due to this pronunciation defect, the shortening of long vowels sounds bad to native Czechs. It is a conspicuous mispronunciation. On the other hand the student is not aware of all this because the patterning of the English vowel length in connection with stress is completely different from Czech. It is very natural for him to shorten the long vowels in (for him) proper places and it sounds unnatural for him and as something that should not be, to produce a long sound in an unstressed position. The obscuration habits of English play a part in this situation.

L. 3
Generalization

Another major problem is the lack of obscuration of vowels in Czech. In English obscuration of vowels plays an important role in pronunciation. The English obscuration pattern is very much ingrained in the students' speech habits so that they have a hard time overcoming their tendency to obscure the Czech vowels in positions in which they would do it in English. From force of habit students will superimpose the English obscuration patterns on Czech words and sentences. They do not feel that an unstressed syllable is important enough to justify the full, unobscured pronunciation.

To remedy the situation arising from the lack of obscuration of vowels and the phonemic difference between long and short vowels, the teacher should not accept, from the very beginning, incorrect pronunciation. In making corrections he should not stress the mispronounced vowel because the student is perfectly able to pronounce the stressed Czech vowels. The teacher should realize that it is not the quality of the vowel that causes a problem, but the lack of stress. The corrections should be made so that the normal stress and intonation patterns are preserved.

Generalization

já jsem	-	I am	já nejsem	-	I am not
on je	-	he is			
vy jste	-	you are	vy nejste	-	you are not

Note on pronunciation:

The "j" in "jsem" and in "jste" is generally not pronounced in colloquial speech, so that the two words sound: "sem" and "ste."

In "nejsem" and in "nejste," however, the "j" must always be fully pronounced.

The diphthong "ej." The second element of this diphthong, the glide, is more pronounced than in the corresponding English diphthong, more so than, for instance, in the English word "nay."

Clusters /tr, pr, kr/

The /r/ in English words, e.g., tropical, tree, sounds different from the /tr/ in Czech words, e.g., jitro.

In Czech the /r/ is not only the trilled variety but it also is fully voiced.

The English /r/ in the cluster /tr/ is voiceless.

The same applies to the clusters /pr/ (e.g., the Czech word: prosím) and /kr/.

CULTURAL NOTE: As distinguished from the American usage of "Good morning", the Czech "Dobré jitro" is used only up to approximately 9 a.m. It is certainly not used at noontime or even after 11 o'clock.

In the late morning "Dobrý den" is used. Of course, "Dobrý den" is an all-purpose greeting when meeting people and can be used any time.

NOTE

Pan Svoboda: "Jste vy pan Novák?"
Pan Novotný: "Ne, já jsem Novotný."

Referring to yourself do not use "pan" with your name.

In articulating /n/ the passage through the mouth is completely closed by pressing the front of the tongue against the upper front teeth (incisors) or against the upper gums and then removing it. The vocal cords are vibrating and the velic (the entrance from the upper part of the pharynx into the nasal cavity) is open.

In articulating /ñ/ it is the blade of the tongue which is pressed against the hard palate or the gums. The tip of the tongue hangs loosely (as with the articulation of the /i/ or /e/. The vocal cords are vibrating and the velic is open.

ACCUSATIVE CASE

In the sentence "The captain has a map" the noun captain is called the subject of the verb has and the noun map is called the direct object of the same verb.

In English we distinguish between subject and direct object by the order of the words, and words do not usually change in form. (Such words as I - me, he - him, she - her, etc. do change in form to show whether they are subjects or objects).

But many Czech nouns have a different form as direct object from the form that marks them as subjects.

Each particular form of a Czech noun is called a case. A noun used as a subject is said to be in the nominative case which is the basic form given in vocabularies of this textbook and in all dictionaries. A noun used as a direct object is said to be in the accusative case.

VERBS

When a verb is used with a direct object it is called a transitive verb.

When it is used without a direct object it is called an intransitive verb.

In English most verbs can be transitive or intransitive. Thus in the sentence:
"John killed a bear,"
killed is a transitive verb.
However in the sentence
"John kills for the love of killing,"
kills is an intransitive verb.

FEMININE

Nominative		Accusative
ta	-	tu
mapa	-	mapu
židle	-	židli

The accusative of the demonstrative *ta* is *tu*.

Feminine nouns which end in *-a* in the nominative form the accusative by adding *-u* to the stem.

Feminine nouns which end in *-e* in the nominative form the accusative by adding *-i* to the stem.

To je mapa. - Tady není židle
On má mapu. On hledá židli.

To je ta mapa. - Tady je ta židle.
On má tu mapu. - On má tu židli.

Nominative		Accusative
žízeň	-	žízeň

The accusative of feminine nouns whose nominative ends in a consonant is identical with the nominative.

Já mám žízeň.

MASCULINE

Animate	The accusative of masculine nouns denoting persons and animals (animate nouns) has a *different* form from the nominative. It is dealt with in Lesson No. 7
Inanimate	The accusative of all other masculine nouns (inanimate nouns) is *identical* with the nominative.

Tady je dopis.
On má dopis.

Tady není slovník.
Já hledám slovník.

Není čas. (There is no time)
Já nemám čas.

Masculine demonstrative pronoun in the accusative case:

if used with animate nouns has a different form from the nominative.
It is dealt with in Lesson No. 7

if used with inanimate nouns
the accusative is identical with the nominative.

Tady je ten dopis.
On má ten dopis.

Tady není ten slovník.
Já hledám ten slovník.

NEUTER

The accusative of all neuter nouns and of the demonstrative "to" is identical with the nominative.

To kolo tady není.
Já hledám to kolo.

L. 6
Generalization

Eva hledá Máňu. Eva is looking for Máňa.

We can change the word order in many such Czech sentences (for instance, if we want to stress that it is Eva and not someone else who is looking for Máňa) and say:

Máňu hledá Eva. Eva is looking for Máňa.

The basic meaning of the sentence remains the same. If we change the word order in the English sentence:

Máňa is looking for Eva

we have a different situation which would be expressed in Czech by

Máňa hledá Evu,
or Evu hledá Máňa

Accusative Singular of Animate Nouns

The accusative singular of the demonstrative ten if it relates to a male person or animal is toho.

Soft Pattern. Masculine nouns denoting a male person or animal (animate nouns) whose nominative singular ends in:

-c, -č, -ž, -š, -j, -ř, -ď, -ť, -ň
or in -tel, and a few in -l, -s and -z

form the accusative singular by adding -e to the stem.

To je ten letec.	Já hledám toho letce.
Kde je Němec?	Já hledám Němce.
Kde je Jones?	Já hledám Jonese.

NOTE: The -e- in letec is dropped.

Hard Pattern. The rest of the animate masculine nouns whose nominative singular ends in a consonant

(-d, -t, -n, -r, -k, -ch, -g, -h, -b, -p, -m, -v, -f, -s, -z, -l)

form the accusative singular by adding -a to the stem.

Ten student je venku.	Já hledám toho studenta.
Pan Novák je tamhle.	Vidíte pana Nováka?
Venku je pes.	Já vidím venku psa.

NOTE: The -e- in pes is dropped.

Pan Svoboda. Masculine nouns whose nominative singular ends in -a form the accusative by adding -u to the stem.

Je tady pan Svoboda?	Já hledám pana Svobodu.

The preposition pro governs the accusative case.

On jde pro kávu.
Já jdu pro kapitána.
Ta káva je pro kapitána.
On jde pro dopis.
Ten dopis není pro Máňu.
On jde pro pivo.

NOTE: One-syllable prepositions, such as "pro", take the stress from the following word so that the phrases such as "pro kávu" are pronounced as one word: /prokávu/ with the stress on "pro":

/prokapitána/
/prodopis/
/promáňu/
/propivo/

Articulation of /ť/ and /ď/

In articulating /t/ the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper front teeth (incisors) or against the upper gums and then it is removed. The velic is closed, the vocal cords are not vibrating.

In articulating /ť/ it is the blade of the tongue that is pressed against the beginning of the hard palate or against the gums. The whole tip of the tongue hangs down loosely as with the articulation of /i/. The velic is closed, the vocal cords are not vibrating.

The articulation of /d/ and /ď/ is the same except for the vocal cords which are vibrating.

Diphthong /ou/.

The diphthong /ou/ is a combination of the Czech /o/ and /u/ vowels in one syllable.

The non-syllabic u is less rounded (the lips are less protruded) than its syllabic counterpart and the tongue is moved a little less far back.

However,the Czech non-syllabic u is higher and further back than its English counterpart. Compare the Czech word malou and the English yellow. In English the glide does not reach as far high as the Czech u of the diphthong ou.

The accusative singular of adjectives:

Nominative	Accusative
Masculine animate	
To je ten nový student.	Já vidím toho nového studenta.
Kde je nějaký letec?	Já hledám nějakého letce.
To je dobrý pes.	On má dobrého psa.
Feminine	
Teta Máňa je stará.	On má starou tetu.
Ta tužka je dobrá.	On má dobrou tužku.
To je dobrá nová židle.	On má dobrou novou židli.
Velká žízeň.	Ona má velkou žízeň.

L. 8
Generalization

The masculine inanimate and the neuter forms of adjectives are identical with the nominative.

Nominative	Accusative
Masculine inanimate	
To je český slovník.	Já hledám český slovník.
To je starý lístek.	On má starý lístek.
Kde je ten nový dopis?	Já jdu pro ten nový dopis.
Neuter	
To je dobré pivo.	Vy máte dobré pivo.
Kde je to nové rádio?	On hledá to nové rádio.
Tamhle je nějaké kolo.	Já vidím nějaké kolo.

Summary

Accusative singular

of Nouns, Demonstratives and Adjectives

Nominative:	Accusative:
Masculine animate	
Kde je ten nový kapitán?	Já hledám toho nového kapitána.
Kde je ten nový letec?	Já hledám toho nového letce.
Masculine inanimate	
To je ten nový stůl.	On má ten nový stůl.
Feminine	
To je ta nová mapa.	On má tu novou mapu.
To je ta nová židle.	On má tu novou židli.
Velká žízeň.	On má velkou žízeň.
Neuter	
To nové kolo je venku.	Já vidím to nové kolo.

Kde? - Kam?

Kde?

Kde je Novák?	Where is Novák?
studuje?	is he studying? (does he study?)
má kolo?	does he have his bike?
vidí toho psa?	does he see the dog?
sedí?	is he sitting? (does he sit?)

On je tady.	He's here.
On studuje doma.	He studies at home.
On má kolo venku.	He has his bike outside.
On vidí toho psa venku.	He sees the dog outside.
On sedí tam.	He sits there.

Kam?
(With verbs of motion):

Kam jde Novák?	Where is Novák going?
On jde sem.	He's coming here.
domů.	He's going home.
ven.	out(side).
tam.	there.

Generalization

Conjugation of verbs in the present tense.

1st person singular		já	jsem	I	am
2nd person singular		ty	jsi	you	are
3rd person singular	masculine	on	je	he	is
	feminine	ona	je	she	is
	neuter	ono	je	it	is
1st person plural		my	jsme	we	are
2nd person plural		vy	jste	you	are
3rd person plural	masculine	oni	jsou	they	are
	feminine	ony	jsou	they	are
	neuter	ona	jsou	they	are

NOTE: In colloquial pronunciation the /j/ of jsem, jsi, jsme, jste, jsou is generally omitted.

In literary style pronunciation this initial /j/ sound is pronounced only if the word is emphasized or preceded by the sounds /a/, /e/, /o/, /u/. Otherwise these words are pronounced /sem/, /si/, /sme/, /ste/, /sou/.

In the negative forms nejsem, nejsi, nejsme, nejste, nejsou, the /j/ is always pronounced, in literary style as well as in colloquial pronunciation.

Spelling	Pronunciation	
	Literary style	Colloquial
Já jsem	/jájsem/	/jásem/
Večer jsem ...	/večersem/	
Dnes jsem ...	/dnessem /	
Tady jsem ...	/tadysem/	
Ty jsi ...	/tysi/	
Dnes jsi ...	/dnessi/	
Večer jsi ...	/večersi/	
My jsme ...	/mysme/	
Vy jste ...	/vyste/	
Oni jsou ...	/onisou/	
Jsou tady?	/soutady/	
Ano, jsou.(emphasis)	/jsou/	/sou/
Doma jsem pořád.	/domajsem/	/domasem/
Tamhle jsou.	/tamhlejsou/	/tamhlesou/
Pes a kolo jsou venku.	/kolojsou/	/kolosou/
Venku jsou pořád.	/venkujsou/	/venkusou/

Generalization

Since verbs have different endings for the different grammatical persons, they are usually used without a separate subject.

It is sufficient to say:

Jste letec? Ano, jsem. - Are you an airman? Yes, I am.

The personal pronoun is used:

a) where there is a multiple subject:

(On a já jsme teď tady.)

b) Where it is necessary for understanding:

(To jsem já. Jsem tady jenom já.

c) Where the person is emphasized:

(Já jsem tady a on je venku.)

d) Where it serves to express some emotional attitude, or more intimate, less informal tone, especially in colloquial language:

(Já to pořád říkám.)
(Ty jsi už tady? (surprise)
(Já mám hlad.)

The verb "jsem, jsi, ..."has a special conjugation.

The rest of the Czech verbs follow one of the following three patterns:

-u -eš -e -eme or -em -ete -ou	-i literary style if the stem is soft -í		-ím -íš -í -íme -íte -í (-ejí, -ějí)	-ám -áš -á -áme -áte -ají
jdu jdeš jde jdeme jdete jdou	studuji studuješ studuje studujeme studujete studují	Colloq.: studuju studujou	já vidím ty vidíš on vidí ona ono my vidíme vy vidíte oni vidí	mám máš má máme máte mají
	děkuji potřebuji	děkuju -uju	sedím mluvím prosím	hledám dělám říkám

NOTE: The second person singular (the forms: ty vidíš, máš, jdeš, studuješ, etc.) is used only when speaking to a close friend (on first name terms), to a member of one's family or to relatives, animals, deity, or when an adult is speaking to a child. It is also used among members of some organizations and associations.

NOTE: The negative forms: nevidím, nemám, nejdu,
nestuduju, nejsem, nejsi,
nejsme, nejste, nejsou
The only irregular form is: není (-is not)

L. 9
Generalization

Fricative Trill "ř"

The Czech /ř/ sound is a vibrating sound as is the Czech /r/ sound.

The tip of the tongue is vibrating in the direction of the teeth ridge (upper gum), but the beginning of the back of the tongue is raised toward the hard palate forming a trough as with the sounds /ž/ or /š/. Thus a friction sound is produced which is mixed with the sound made by the vibration of the tip of the tongue.

There are two kinds of /ř/ sounds.
Voiced and voiceless.
The distinction between these two varieties is phonetically the same as the distinction between /ž/ and /š/.

With voiced /ř/ the vocal cords are vibrating with voiceless /ř/ they are not.

The difference between the two varieties is not used to distinguish meaning.

NOTE: The phrase "Jak se máte?" is not used as a mere greeting as is often the case with the English "How are you?" It is not used with only casual acquaintances. It is used when talking to people in whose well-being you might be reasonably expected to be interested.

Generalization

1. Velar Fricative

The sound of the voiceless /ch/ is articulated so that the back of the tongue approaches (but does not touch) the soft palate and forms a constriction there.

The velic is closed and the vocal cords are not vibrating.

The voiced variety of this sound occurs if a voiced consonant (of the type that come in pairs voiced-voiceless, such as b - p) immediately follows. It is articulated in the same way as the voiceless /ch/ except for the vocal cords which are vibrating.

2. Iterative Verbs

There is a small group of verbs that have two forms

1. one which denotes an action conceived as a one-time event (jdu)
2. and another form (iterative) which denotes an action repeated several times, successively, with pauses (chodím)

As representatives of this group we have a pair

jdu - chodím

"Chodím" always implies more than one act of going or walking.

"Jdu" implies one act of going. But it can also denote a repeated action if it is used with a suitable adverb or adverbial construction, such as, every day, every time, always, usually, etc., whatever fits the situation.

Já chodím večer ven. - I go out evenings.

Já jdu večer ven. - I go out tonight. (just this one time)

The repetion of the action of going is already implied in the word "chodím."

On jde na poštu. - He is going to the post office (he is on his way there),(this one time)

On chodí na poštu. - He goes to the post office (usually, frequently, always, whatever adverb fits the situation)

NOTE:

"Dobrou chuť" is a greeting often used at meal times:

1. It is said to someone who is eating or is about to eat a meal (breakfast, lunch, dinner or even a snack)
2. When parting before meal time and when it can be assumed that the other person is going to have a meal (lunch, dinner) next.

It is answered with "Děkuju" or, if it is assumed that the other person is also going to have a meal, with "Dobrou chuť" or "Nápodobně."

Accusative of Personal Pronouns

1.

nom.: já
acc.: mě (pronounced: /mňe/, unstressed
mne stressed
and after prepositions

In the following sample sentences the stressed syllables are underlined.

Unstressed:

On mě vidí. - He sees me.
On mě hledá. - He's looking for me.
On mě potřebuje. - He needs me.

Stressed:

On vidí mne. - He sees me.
On hledá mne. - He's looking for me.
On potřebuje mne. - He needs me.

NOTE: The words that are emphasized are usually at the end of the sentence.

After prepositions (whether stressed or not):

On pro mne jde. - He is coming for me.
On jde pro mne. - He is coming for me.

On na mne čeká. - He is waiting for me.
On čeká na mne. - He is waiting for me.

NOTE: In colloquial language only the form "mě" pronounced /mňe/, is used in all positions, unstressed, stressed, and after prepositions.

In writing the forms "mě" or "mne" should be used, as outlined above.

2.

nom.:	ty	
acc.:	tě	unstressed
	tebe	stressed or after prepositions

Unstressed:

On tě vidí. - He sees you.
On tě hledá. - He's looking for you.
On tě potřebuje. - He needs you.

Stressed:

On vidí tebe. - He sees you.
On hledá tebe. - He's looking for you.
On potřebuje tebe. - He needs you.

After prepositions (whether stressed or not)

On pro tebe jde. - He's coming for you.
On jde pro tebe. - He's coming for you.

On na tebe čeká. - He's waiting for you.
On čeká na tebe. - He's waiting for you.

3.

nom.:	on	
acc.:	ho	unstressed
	jej	unstressed, only literary style
	jeho	stressed, only animate
		jej and jeho (the initial j changed to ň) are used after prepositions:
	pro něj	colloq. as well as literary style
	pro něho	

Unstressed:

Já ho vidím. - I see him.

Stressed:

Já hledám jeho. - I'm looking for him.

After prepositions (whether stressed or not).

Já na něj čekám. - I'm waiting for him.
Já čekám na něj. - I'm waiting for him.

4.

nom.:	ona	
acc.:	ji	stressed or unstressed After prepositions the initial j sound changes to ň:
	pro ni	

My ji vidíme. - We see her.
My vidíme ji. - We see her.

To pro ni není. - It's not for her.
My čekáme na ni. - We're waiting for her.

5.

nom.:	ono	
acc.:	je	stressed or unstressed, lit.style
	ho	unstressed, colloquial After prepositions the initial j changes to ň:
	pro ně	lit. style After prepositions in colloq. language the form něj is used:
	pro něj	

Kde je to rádio? - Where is the radio?
Liter. : Já je už dlouho hledám. - I've been looking for it a long time.
Colloq.: Já ho už dlouho hledám.
Kde je to auto? - Where is that car?
Liter. : Já na ně už dlouho čekám. - I've been waiting for it a long time.
Colloq.: Já na něj už dlouho čekám.

6\.

nom.: oni
acc.: je stressed, unstressed, literary style or colloquial
The initial j is changed to ň after prepositions:
pro ně

Já je vidím. - I see them.
Já vidím je. - I see them.

Já na ně čekám. - I'm waiting for them.
Já čekám na ně. - I'm waiting for them.

7\.

nom.: my vy
acc.: nás vás The same forms whether stressed, unstressed or after prepositions.

On nás potřebuje. - He needs us.
On vás potřebuje. - He needs you.

On potřebuje vás a nás. - He needs you and us.
On na vás a na nás čeká. - He's waiting for you and us.
On čeká na vás a na nás. - He's waiting for you and us.

NOTE: Word order - emphasis.

A Czech sentence or clause is usually syntactically so organized that the final words contain the center of attention, i.e., the portion of the communication which the speaker considers of focal importance and to which he wishes to draw the listener's attention.

(In short: The words that are emphasized are usually at the end of a sentence)

SUMMARY

NOMINATIVE	ACCUSATIVE					
	Literary style			Colloquial		
	Unstr.	Stressed	With Prep.	Unstr.	Stressed	With Prep.
já	mě	mne		mě		
ty	tě	tebe		tě	tebe	
on	ho, jej	jeho	něho, něj	ho	jeho	něj
ona	ji		ni	ji		ni
ono	je		ně	ho		něj
my	nás			nás		
vy	vás			vás		
oni ony ona	je		ně	je		ně

Examples (colloquial forms):

On mě vidí.	On tě vidí.	
On hledá mě.	On hledá tebe.	
On čeká na mě.	On čeká na tebe.	
On ho potřebuje.	On ji potřebuje.	On ho(auto) potřebuje.
On poslouchá jeho.	On poslouchá ji.	
On jde pro něj.	On jde pro ni.	On na něj čeká.
On nás vidí.	On vás vidí.	On je (Nováka a Svobodu) vidí.
On potřebuje nás.	On potřebuje vás.	On poslouchá je.
On jde pro nás.	On jde pro vás.	On jde pro ně.

Syllabic /l, r/

The word "mlha" consists of two syllables: ml-ha with the stress on ml-

(Note that the /L/ is the "clear L", different from the English /L/ in, e.g.: "camel", see Generalization of Lesson 3)

Similarly the words "prší, vítr" consist of two syllables:

pr-ší (with the stress on pr-)

ví-tr (with the stress on ví-)

There is no vowel between /m/ and /l/, /p/ and /r/, /t/ and /r/.

The consonants /L/ and /r/ constitute syllable peaks in the above words.

Another example is: "rotmistr". This word consists of three syllables:

rot-mis-tr (with the stress on rot-)
/three syllable peaks: -o-, -i-, -r/

Generalization

Some words are always without stress

The forms mě, tě, ho, se

are always dependent for its stress on the preceding word

They do not accur after a pause (at the beginning of a sentence), or after the conjuctions "a" or "ale".

So we say:

Dnes ho potřebuje.- Potřebuje ho dnes.

Pořád ho vidí. - Vidí ho pořád.

On ho zná. - Zná ho.

Tamhle ho vidím. - Vidím ho tamhle.

Teď ho potřebuje. - Potřebuje ho teď.

Pořád se má dobře.- Má se pořád dobře.

On se má dobře. - Má se dobře.

On má peníze a má se dobře.
On nemá peníze, ale má se dobře.
Teď ho potřebujem a hledáme ho.
My ho známe, ale nehledáme ho.

Prosím

1. Novák : "Jak je dnes?"
Novotný: "Prosím?"
Novák : "Jak je dnes venku?" (L.5)

Prosím? with a falling rising intonation
- (beg your) pardon
if we did not hear or understand

2. "Posaďte se, prosím." -please (L.7)
"Pojďte sem, prosím."
"Pojďte dál, prosím."

3. "Prosím vás, nemáte aspirin?" (L.12)
"Prosím vás, neznáte pana Dlouhého?"
"Prosím vás, mluvíte anglicky?"
"Prosím vás, kde je tady pošta?"

- excuse me, pardon me
(introducing a request)

4. "Prosím, tady je" (handing the other person an aspirin,L.12)

- Sure, here you are.

5. A.: "Prosím vás, kde je paní Dlouhá?"
B.: "Tamhle. - Vidíte ji?"
A.: "Aha, ano. - Děkuju."
B.: "Prosím."

- You're welcome (acknowledging thanks)
(L. 7, 11)

REVIEW OF PRONUNCIATION

The following Czech sounds are the same or about the same as in English:

The Czech sound of:	As in the Czech word:	As in the English word:
b	bílý, nebo	bet
d	doma, voda	debt
g	generál, agent	get
m	malý, mám	met
n	nebo, zelený	net
n^g	venku, hangár	bank, finger
c	co, letec	nets, flotsam
dz	leckdo	beds
č	český, učitel	chit
dž	džbán, léčba	jet
f	telefon, fajfka	fit
v	velký, káva	vet
s	strom, vysoký	say
z	zelený	zebra
š	škola, píšu	show
ž	židle	measure
j	jak, piju	yes
h	hezký, drahý	haphazard (but the Czech "h" sound is voiced)

The Czech vowels are approximately the same as some English vowels:

The Czech sound of:	As in the Czech word:	Aproximately as in the English word:
a	pan, mapa	pot
á	pán, dává	father, bra
e	letec	bet, chess
é	mléko	bare; bed
i	židle, vy	beet (except the Czech sound is shorter)
í	bílý	bee
o	okno	obey, coffee
ó	kanón	shore, saw
u	tužka	boot (except the Czech sound is short)
ú	úloha, stůl	zoo

The following Czech sounds occur in English, but only in certain sound combinations:

The Czech sound of:	As in the Czech word, e.g.:	As in the English word, e.g.:
p	pošta, dopis	spot, speak (not as in pot, peak)
t	tak, letec	stuck, stake, active (not as in tuck, take, activity)
k	kapitán, taky	Scot, ski (not as in cot, key)
l	lampa, zelený, stůl	let, lily, leave (not as in table, rifle, nipple, camel, cycle, toggle, single, full, stool)

The Czech "p, t, k" are not followed by the short puff of air. They are not aspirated.

Each of the five Czech vowels comes in two varieties, a short one and a long one.

a - á, e - é, i - í, o - ó, u - ú

There is only a very slight difference in quality between the short and long vowels. The short ones are more open, the long ones are **more closed.**

The main difference is the difference in quantity. The long ones are of a distinctly longer duration than the short ones. This distinction has to be observed even in unstressed positions.

There are words that sound the same except for the length (duration) of the vowel and that have entirely different meanings: E.g.:

Dráha je drahá. (The railroad is expensive).
Ta továrna dělá děla. (The factory makes guns).

There is no absolute measure for the duration of the Czech vowels. It varies, mostly according to the speed of speech. What matters is the ratio in the duration of the short vowels to the long vowels.

In colloquial language the long ú (ů) and í are often shortened, e.g.:

	Pronounced:		Pronounced:
paní	pani	domů	domu
prosím	prosim	myslím	myslim
důstojník	dustojnik	říkám	říkám

There are other deviations from the literary style of pronunciation as far as the quantity (length) of vowels is concerned which are colloquial, dialectical or are due to emotional coloring.

The following Czech diphthongs are a combination of a vowel and a short "u" sound:

The Czech diphthong:	As in the Czech word:	Approx. as in English:
ou	houska	low
au	auto	bout
eu	pneumatika	combination of the Czech "e" and "u"

The following Czech diphthongs, as far as their articulation is concerned, are a combination of a vowel and a short "i". Accoustically they are a combination of a vowel with the Czech "j" sound:

aj	čaj
áj	háj
ej	dej
ij	šijte, umyjte se
oj	důstojník
uj	opakujte to
ůj	můj

There are four palatal (or soft) consonants in Czech: The sounds of the Czech j, ď, ť, ň. We have already dealt with the sound of "j".

The Czech sound of:	As in Czech words:	Similar to the English sound heard in:
ď	děkuju, sedím, naloďovat, Láďa	would you
ť	stěna, tichý, chuť, zaťukejte, pojďte	wouldn't you
ň	něco, není, kuň, Máňa	companion

There are five velar sounds in Czech. With three of them we have already dealt above. They are the Czech sounds of k, g, and ng. Notice that when forming the k or g sounds, the passage of air from the lungs is stopped and then suddenly released. The part of the mouth where k and g are formed is called velum.

The Czech sound of:	As in Czech words:	
ch (unvoiced)	chyba, poslouchám	It is formed at about the same place in the mouth as k or g, but without the stopping of the passage of air. Throughout the duration of the sound the passage of air is continuous, uninterrupted.
ch (voiced)	It is sometimes used if a voiced consonant immediately follows: soudruh desátník (The Czech h or unvoiced "ch" sound is also used in such combinations	The difference between the unvoiced and voiced ch is similar to the difference between s and z.

The Czech has a different variety of the "r" sound from the English. The Czech "r" is formed by a series of rapid vibrations of the tip of the tongue in the front part of the mouth, towards the teeth ridge. The tip of the tongue forms, in rapid succession, several occlusions or narrow passages, against the palate.

The Czech sound of:	As in the Czech words:
r	rotný, pero, strom, dobrý, večer, bratr

Other vibrating sounds are the sounds of the Czech voiced "ř" and unvoiced "ř".
Here again the tip of the tongue is vibrating in the direction of the teeth ridge (upper gum), but the beginning of the back of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate forming a trough as with the sound of "ž" or "š". Thus a friction sound is produced that is mixed with the sound made by the vibration of the tip of the tongue.

There are two kinds of the "ř" sounds. Voiced and unvoiced. The distinction between these two varieties is the same as the distinction between "ž" and "š".

The Czech sound of:	As in the Czech words:
ř (voiced)	říkám, pořád, dobře, četaři
ř (unvoiced)	třica, četar

GLOTTAL STOP

By blocking the breath stream momentarily and then releasing the "pent-up" air, the vocal bands articulate the sound known as the glottal stop (ráz).

In Czech, a vowel

1. at the beginning of a word after a pause, e.g.: Americký.
2. or after another vowel, e.g.: Jste vy učitel ? Máte auto ?
3. and sometimes even after a consonant, e.g.: Nemám auto.

can be pronounced in two ways: Either smoothly, running the two vowels together, or with the glottal stop. In phonetic transcription the symbol ʔ is used for the glottal stop.

We can say either

Jste vy‿učitel ? Máte‿auto ? Nemám‿auto.

or Jste vy ʔ učitel ? Máte ʔ auto ? Nemám ʔ auto ?

The usage or non-usage of the glottal stop depends on many factors and it varies from individual to individual. There are also regional differences. It is used more often in Bohemia than in Moravia.

STRESS

The stress is on the first syllable. In words of three or more syllables there is sometimes a weaker, secondary stress on the third or fourth syllable,

e.g.: četař, kapitán, kafeterie, dovolená or dovolená

Most prepositions of one syllable take the stress of the immediately following word whose case they determine (noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral),

e.g.:

Na shledanou.	I'll see you.
Já jdu na kávu.	I'm going for coffee.
On jde do biografu.	He's going to the movies.
On pracuje přes čas.	He works overtime.
Pošta je přes ulici.	The post office is across the street.

SOME HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION

1. The distinction between short and long vowels has to be observed. Even if the long vowel is in an unstressed position, it still has to be pronounced long.

2. A regular feature of the English language are the unstressed murmur vowels (ago, agent, sanity, comply, focus). There are no such sounds in Czech. Even in unstressed positions Czech vowels have to be fully pronounced. Examples: The "i" in "kapitán, the "e" in "student" or in "Božena".

3. The Czech diphthong "ou", as in "houska", or "dobrou noc". The second element of this diphthong, although it is slightly shorter than the Czech short "u", is more markedly pronounced than in the English "o" in, e.g.: "yellow".

4. The combination "tr" in English has a special quality. Do not carry this English sound into Czech. Listen to and notice the difference between the English "tr" in e.g. "tree" and the Czech "tr" in e.g.: "chytrý".
A similar difference is between the English "pr" and the Czech "pr". Notice the difference between the English word "preach" and the Czech word "pryč".

5. Use the right kind of "l", as in "little".

6. When pronouncing the Czech "ch" sound, do not stop the passage of air, thus substituting a "k" sound for the "ch" sound. The passage of air must be uninterrupted, continuous.

7. Listen to and imitate the proper intonation.

WRITING SYSTEM

Excepting diphtongs, there are 40 sounds in Czech: 30 consonants, and 5 short and 5 long vowels.

Czech uses 23 letters of the Roman alphabet. They represent 22 sounds (the letters i and y represent the same sound).

Twelve more sounds are represented by letters with a diacritical mark over them.

Diacritical marks are:

1. The length mark (čárka) over vowels:

   á, é, í, ó, ú, ý

2. The small circle (kroužek), indicating length over u:

   ů

3. The hook (háček) for letters representing palatal and some other sounds:

   ď, ť, ň; š, č, ž; ř; ě

Three sounds are represented by groups of letters:

ch, dz, dž

Of these, dz is almost entirely a positional sound. It results from the assimilation of an unvoiced c sound to the immediately following voiced consonant, e.g.: moc dobře.

ř

The symbol ř stands for both, voiced and unvoiced ř sounds. There is no need to distinguish between them in writing as

the initial ř (e.g.: řekněte)
the ř between vowels (e.g.: četaři)
the ř next to voiced consonants (e.g.: dobře)

are always voiced.

In combination with unvoiced consonants (e.g.: třída) and at the end of words (e.g.: četař) the ř is unvoiced.

The distinction between the two kinds of ř is not used to distinguish words from each other.

ch

The same applies to the distinction between the unvoiced and voiced ch. The voiced ch is a positional sound occurring only if it is immediately followed by a voiced consonant, e.g.: těch zelených znamení.

n^g

There is no need for a special symbol for the n^g sound. It is pronounced in every nk and ng combination, e.g.: venku, hangár (pronounced: ven^gku, han^ggár).

Glottal stop

No symbol is necessary for the glottal stop.

Basic Roman Letters		Length Marks		Hooks		Group of Letters		No Special Symbol Necessary	
a	mapa	á	mám						
b	barva								
c	co			č	česky				
d	dobrý			ď	Láďa	dz	dzinkat		
						dž	džbán		
e	den	é	mléko	ě	pěkný				
f	telefon								
g	generál								
h	hezký					ch	chodím	ch (voiced)	soudruh desátník
i	pivo	í	bílý						
j	jak								
k	kapitán								
l	lampa								
m	mapa								
n	nový			ň	Máňa			ng	venku
o	okno	ó	kanón						
p	pero								
r	ráno			ř	dobře			ř (voiceless)	tři
s	sestra			š	škola				
t	teta			ť	chuť				
u	učitel	ú	úloha						
		ů	vůz						
v	voda								
y	vy	ý	strýc						
z	zelený			ž	židle				
								glottal stop	

The letters q, w, x are used in some words of foreign origin, e.g.:

quisling	**quisling (a traitor)**
stowattová žárovka	**100-watt bulb**
On žije v exilu.	**He lives in exile.**

In Czech spelling each letter usually represents the same sound. In this respect Czech spelling is much more consistent than English.

The letters for vowels:

a e i y o u
á é í ý ó ú ů

always represent the same sound. The two ways of representing the Czech "i" sounds come from etymological and historical reasons. The same applies to the two symbols "ú" and "ů" for the Czech long "ú" sound, and to the usage of the letter "ě".

With consonants the picture is less uniform. Some peculiarities, for etymological and historical reasons, are dealt with on the following pages.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF SPELLING

ď, ť, ň

Dobrou chuť ! - Good appetite !
Tady je pomerančová šťáva. - Here is orange juice.
Odpusťte. - Forgive me.
Šťastnou cestu ! - Bon voyage ! Have a nice trip !
Zaťukejte ! - Knock ! (before entering)
To je dešťová voda. - This is rain water.
Vzbuď ho ! - Wake him up !
On se jmenuje Láďa. - His name is Láďa.
On je Maďar a mluví maďarsky. - He's Hungarian and speaks Hungarian.
To je dvouposchoďový dům. - That's a 3-story house.
Naloďujeme tanky. - We're loading the tanks. (on ships)
Já mám žízeň. - I'm thirsty.
Promiňte, prosím. - Excuse me, please.
Nemáte oheň ? - Do you have a light ?
Ona se jmenuje Máňa. - Her name is Máňa.
On volá Máňu. - He's calling Máňa.
Máňo, kam jdeš ? - Máňa, where are you going ?

NOTE:

In handwriting and typewriting a hook is used with the letters ď, ť : ď, ť

In print, however, an apostrophe (') is used instead of a hook with the small letters ď, ť:
ď, ť

dě, tě, ně In combinations of sounds ď, ť, ň, with the sound e the hook is put over the letter e: dě, tě, ně

Dnes je krásně.	It's beautiful today.
Co děláte ?	What are you doing ?
Já dělám domácí úlohu.	I'm doing my home work.
Čtěte, prosím.	Read, please.
Mluvte hlasitěji.	Talk more loudly.
Stěna je tenká.	The wall is thin.
Já nemám hnědý stůl.	I don't have a brown table.
Řekněte mně, co to je.	Tell me what it is.
Řekněte to ještě jednou.	Say it again. (still once)
To říkáte správně.	You're saying it correctly.
Děkuju.	Thank you.

di, ti, ni In combinations of the sounds ď, ť, ň, with the sound i, the letter i (měkké"i"-soft"i") is used. No hook is used here.

Kde sedí ?	Where is he sitting ?
On sedí tamhle.	He's sitting there.
To je tichá ulice.	That's a quiet street.
Je to modrá kniha ?	Is it a blue book ?
Ne,to není modrá kniha.	No, it isn't a blue book.
Vidíte paní Novákovou ?	Do you see Mrs. Novák ?
Nevidím. Ona tady není.	I don't (see). She isn't here.
Podívejte se.	Look.
Mnoho štěstí.	Lots of luck.

dy, ty, ny In combinations of the sounds d, t, n, with the sound i the letter y is used.

Kdy je tady ? - When is he here ?
Je tady každý večer. - He's here every evening.
Máte čistý stůl ? - Do you have a clean table ?
Ano, já mám vždycky čistý stul. - Yes, I always have a clean table.
On je rotný. - He's an Sfc.
On je dnes nemocný. - He's sick today.

In many words of foreign origin, (mostly from Latin, Greek, but also from English and other languages) the combination of letters di, ti, ni is pronounced as if it were spelled dy, ty, ny.

Máte rádio ? - Do you have a radio ?
Ano, mám. - Yes, I do.
Nosíte uniformu ? - Do you wear a uniform ?
Ano, nosím. - Yes, I do. (I wear)
Jaká je to organizace ? - What kind of organization is it ?
To je komunistická organizace. - It's a Communist organization.
To je politická organizace. - It's a political organization.
On má dnes trénink. - He has practice today.

bě, pě, vě, fě After b, p, v, f, the letter ě is pronounced je with the sound of "ye" in English "yes":

Dnes je dobrý oběd.	- There's a good lunch today.
Dnes je pěkný den.	- Today's a nice day.
Tam je pět studentu.	- There are five students there. (There is five of students)
Pěkně vítám.	- Welcome !
Děkuju pěkně.	- Thanks very much. (I thank nicely)
On je dobrý člověk.	- He's a good man.
Opakujte celou větu.	- Repeat the whole sentence.
On je teď v Haifě.	- He's in Haifa now.

mě The group of letters mě is pronounced mně:

Měkké i.	- Soft i. (The Czech name for the letter "i")
To je malé město.	- That's a small town.
Slyšíte mě ?	- Do you hear me ?
Já jsem tady jeden měsíc.	- I've been here one month.
Rozuměl jste ?	- Did you understand ?
Ano, já jsem rozuměl.	- Yes, I understood.
Já jsem Novák.	- I'm Novák.
Těší mě.	- Glad to know you. (Lit.: It pleases me)

ú, ů

The letters ú and ů both stand for the long u sound. The long u sound is distinguished in writing only for etymological reasons (the long u sound rendered in writing by the symbol ů is derived from a former o sound).

The letter ů occurs only within or at the end of a word but not as the first letter.

Kolik je tady stolů ?	-	How many tables are there here ?
Tady je jeden stůl.	-	There's one table here.
To je můj stůl.	-	That's my table.
Kolik je tam venku vozů ?	-	How many cars are there outside ?
Já vidím jenom jeden vůz.	-	I see only one car.
Potřebujete sůl ?	-	Do you need salt ?
Kolik je tam důstojníků ?	-	How many officers are there ?
Tam je jeden důstojník.	-	There is one officer there.
Tam jsou dva důstojníci.	-	There are two officers there.
Tam je pět důstojníků a jeden poddůstojník.	-	There are five officers and one NCO there.
Večer dělám domácí úlohu.	-	In the evening I do (my) home work.
Dnes je úterý.	-	Today is Tuesday.

---

ia, ie ...

The written ia, ie, ii, io, iu in words of foreign origin are pronounced: ija, ije, iji, ijo, iju, e.g.:

Kde je kafeterie ?	kafeterije	Where's a cafeteria ?
Já hledám kafeterii.	kafeteriji	I'm looking for a cafeteria.
Marie má rádio.	rádyjo	Mary has a radio.
Já rádiu nerozumím.	rádyju	I don't understand radios.
On má dvě rádia.	rádyja	He has two radios.

ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS

The following consonants come in pairs, a voiceless consonant and a corresponding voiced:

Voiceless	p	t	ť	k	c	č	f	s	š	ř	ch
Voiced	b	d	ď	g	dz	dž	v	z	ž	ř	h(see page 6)

Under certain conditions, a spelled voiced consonant is pronounced as a corresponding voiceless one and vice versa.

In clusters containing paired consonants (p-b, etc.) the last consonant influences the pronunciation of the preceding ones (regressive assimilation).

If the last consonant is voiced, the preceding ones also become voiced. (The pronunciation is given in slashes):

kde	/gde/	kdy	/gdy/

If the last consonant of the cluster is voiceless, the preceding ones also become voiceless:

blízko	/blísko/	pojďte	/po(j)ťte/
nízký	/nísky/	posaďte se	/posaťte se/
těžký	/těšký/	hezky	/hesky/
tužka	/tuška/	lehký	/lechký/
vtip	/ftip/	všechno	/fšechno/

Assimilation takes place not only within words, but also at the juncture of two words, if they are pronounced without a pause:

Je ten koš dobrý?	/kož dobrý/
To děláte moc dobře.	/modz dobře/
Proč hledáte ten dopis?	/prodž hledáte/
Je ten člověk zdravý?	/člověg zdravý/
Já pořád studuju.	/pořát studuju/
On má pořád práci.	/pořát práci/
Jak daleko je pošta?	/jag daleko/
Já jsem teď tady.	/teť tady/
Podporučík hledá tužku.	/potporučíg hledá tušku/

Voiced paired consonants (b, d, ď, etc.) become voiceless before a pause in speech:

hlad	/hlat/	teď	/teť/
pořád	/pořát/	lékař	/lékař (voiceless ř)/
zub	/zup/		

Já mám hlad.	/hlat/
Já mám hlad pořád.	/hlat pořát/
Bolí mě zub.	/zup/
Já mám hlad, ale ne moc.	/hlat, (pause) ale/
Co děláte teď?	/teť/

The following consonants do not come in such sets of two:

l r m n ň j

These voiced consonants do not affect the pronunciation of other consonants within a word. They do not make the preceding voiceless consonant voiced.

l	jestli, teplo, chleba, rychle, poslouchám, slovník, myslím
r	jitro, opravdu, Proč? Protože prší a je vítr.
m	rotmistr
n	rotný, okno, nemocný, pneumatika
ň	desátník, pěkně
j	pět /pjet/ (= five)

The same applies to groups of words:

Jak lehká je ta práce?	/jak lechká/
Jak rychle on mluví?	/jak rychle/
Je ten koš malý?	/koš malý/
Ten dopis není tady.	/dopis není/
Poručík Němec.	/poručík Němec/
Ten koš je malý.	/koš je/

Consonants which are pronounced voiceless before a pause (hlad, pořád, zub, teď, etc.) remain voiceless if a word beginning with l, r, m, n, ň, j immediately follows:

Teď lékař říká, že už je zdravý. /teť... uš/
Když rotmistr mluví, já mu nerozumím. /Gdyš/
On pořád mluví. /pořát/
On je teď nemocný. /teť/
Teď Němec nemá čas. /teť/
Ten zub je ještě dobrý. /zup/

There are exceptions to this rule in the case of some prepositions.

In many Moravian dialects, voiceless consonants preceding l, r, m, n, ň, j are pronounced voiced:

My jsme /my zme/ Teď lékař /teď lékař/
Jak lehká /jag lechká/ dopis není /dopiz není/

Some Special Cases of Assimilation

1. v This consonant is assimilated to a following consonant:

   všechno /fšechno/ vtip /ftip/

   but it does not affect the preceding consonants (except in some dialects at a juncture of two words):

   Svobodník Svoboda potřebuje dobré světlo.
   Jdeš ven dnes večer?

2. Glottal stop (see page 8) makes the preceding voiced paired consonant voiceless:

   Já mám hlad a žízeň. /hlat ʔa/
   Teď auto nemám. /teť ʔauto/

3. ř This is, in substance, a voiced consonant:

To říkáte dobře.
My voláme lékaře.
Je ten lékař dobrý?

It becomes voiceless

a) before a pause:

Ten důstojník je lékař.

b) if a voiceless consonant follows:

Co ten četař potřebuje?

c) if a voiceless consonant precedes:

My potřebujem křídu.

4. In the case of some prepositions there are different assimilation rules.

5. sh The cluster spelled sh within a word, may be pronounced either /sch/ or /zh/.

In the western part of Czechoslovakia, in Bohemia, the pronunciation /sch/ is predominant; in the central part, in Moravia, the predominant pronunciation is /zh/.

Na shledanou. /Na schledanou/ or /Na zhledanou/

HARD, SOFT AND NEUTRAL CONSONANTS

Phonetically Czech has four soft consonants (sounds):
ď, ť, ň, j

All the rest of the consonants are hard.

As far as the spelling is concerned we distinguish hard, soft and neutral consonants (letters) depending on whether we write after them only the letter "y", or only the letter "i", or "y" and "i", to represent the sound of /i/.

hard consonants: h, ch, k, r.

soft consonants: j, ž, š, č, ř, c

neutral consonants: b, f, l, m, p, s, v, z

Whenever a hard consonant is followed by an /i/ sound the letter "y" (called "tvrdé y" or "ypsilon") is used: hy, chy, ky, ry. This rule does not apply to some words of foreign origin, e.g., historie, chirurg, kilogram, americký and to some interjections (hihi).

Whenever a soft consonant is followed by the /i/ sound, the letter "i" (called "měkké i" or "jota") is used: ji, ži, ši, či, ři, ci.

After a neutral consonant, in some words, the letter i in others the letter y is used.

After the letters d, t, n we write i if these letters represent the sounds /ď, ť, ň/. We write y if they represent the sounds /d, t, n/. See page 14-16.

HARD CONSONANTS

To je drahý vůz.	It's an expensive car.
To je tichý člověk.	He's a quiet person.
Dnes je hezký den.	Today's a nice day.
On je pryč.	He's gone.
Vy mluvíte moc rychle.	You speak too fast.
Ten dům je starý.	That house is old.
To je chyba.	It's a mistake.
On je vždycky večer doma.	He's always home in the evening.
Dnes je úterý.	Today is Tuesday.

In a few words that are formed in imitation of natural sounds (onomatopoeic words, e.g., in English: splash, bow-wow) and in some words of foreign origin the letters h, ch, k, r are followed by the letter i:

Česká historie.	Czech history.
To je asi jeden kilometr.	It's about one kilometer.
On jde do kina.	He's going to the movies.
On je dobrý chirurg.	He's a good surgeon.
To je americký voják.	That's an American soldier.

SOFT CONSONANTS

Dobré jitro.	Good morning.
Jíte tady ?	Do you eat here ?
Ano, jím.	Yes, I do (I eat).
Co tady mají ?	What do they have here ?
On potřebuje židli.	He needs a chair.
Já mám žízeň.	I'm thirsty.
Jakou máte hodnost ?	What rank are you ? (What kind do you have rank ?)
Já jsem poručík.	I'm a lieutenant.
Ten učitel učí jinou třídu.	That teacher teaches another class.
Vy to říkáte dobře.	You say that well.
Cvičení číslo tři.	Lesson (exercise) number three.
On má chřipku.	He has the flu.
On hledá nějaký laciný vůz.	He is looking for some inexpensive car.
Já mám dobrou práci.	I have a good job.

NEUTRAL CONSONANTS

Máte bílý papír ?	Do you have some white paper ?
On hledá byt.	He's hunting for an apartment.
Ta ulice není příliš blízko.	The street isn't too close.
Slyším to celý den.	I hear that all day.
Blýská se.	The lightning is flashing.
Myslím, že my máme dobré místo.	I think we have a good place.
Maminka je velmi stará.	Mother is very old.
Ten kapitán píše dopis a pije pivo.	That captain is writing a letter and drinking beer.
On není slepý a taky není hloupý.	He's not blind and not stupid either.
Jaké je počasí ?	How's the weather ?
Je silný vítr.	There's a strong wind.
On má syna.	He has a son.
Vidíte ten vysoký nový dům ?	Do you see that tall, new house ?
Mluvíte česky ?	Do you speak Czech ?
Zítra bude zima.	It'll be cold tomorrow.
Jazykový ústav.	Language Institute.
On tady bude brzy.	He'll be here soon.
Výslovnost.	Pronunciation.
Rozumíte ?	Do you understand ?
Ano, my rozumíme.	Yes, we understand.
Prosím vás, mohl bych si zatelefonovat ?	May I use your phone ?

jsem, jsi, jsme, jste

In literary style pronunciation, the initial "j" sound in jsem, jsi, jsme, jste is pronounced only when the word is stressed or preceded by the sounds a, e, o, u. Otherwise these words are pronounced sem, si, sme, ste.

Spelled:	Pronounced:	
Jste sám ? Ano, jsem.	Ste sám ? Ano,jsem.	Are you alone ? Yes, I am.
Kdo je četař ? Já jsem četař.	Gdo je četař ? **Já jsem četař.**	Who is a sergeant ? I am a sergeant.
Kdo je to ? To jsem já. To jsme my.	Gdo je to ? To jsem já. To jsme my.	Who is it ? It's me. (It am I) It's us. (It are we)
Kde jste obyčejně večer?	Gde jste....	Where are you usually in the evening ?
Večer jsem doma.	Večer sem doma.	In the evening I'm at home.
Vy jste taky doma.	Vy ste taky doma.	You are also at home.
Co jste ? My jsme studenti.	Co jste ? My sme studenti.	What are you ? We are students.

In colloquial pronunciation the "j" in jsem, jsi, jsme, jste is generally omitted.

The "j" is always pronounced in the negative forms: nejsem, nejsi, nejsme, nejste.

Jste vy letec ? Já nejsem letec.	ste nejsem	Are you an airman ? I'm not an airman.

-s-, -z-

A few words of foreign origin (Latin, Greek) are spelled only with the letter s, pronounced /z/.

Spelled always with s:	Pronounced:	
President republiky	Prezident	The President of the Republic
On se jmenuje Josef.	Jozef	His name is Joseph.
Pražská universita	unyverzita	Prague University
filosofie	filozofije	philosophy

In most of such words there is an alternate spelling with "z" which is nowadays predominantly used:

Spelled:	Pronounced:	
To je politická organizace (nebo: organisace).	organyzace	It's a political organization.
On má televizor (nebo: televisor).	televizor	He has a television set.

th - t

The group th in words of Greek origin is spelled t.

teorie	theory
metoda	method
matematika	mathematics
atlet	athlete

In some words there is an alternate spelling th.

thema (nebo téma)	theme
atheista (nebo ateista)	atheist

In highly specialized words the spelling "th" is preserved.

SEMI-VOWELS

The sounds "l" and "r" are capable of forming syllables without the aid of a vowel and are called semi-vowels. Let this be illustrated by the following examples:

mlha (fog) is pronounced ml-ha with the stress on ml-

prší (it's raining) pr-ší pr-

zmrzlina (ice cream) zmrz-li-na zmrz-

Ta první láhev je plná. - That first bottle is full.
To je čtvrtý týden. - It's the fourth week.
Chcete cukr ? - Do you want sugar ?
To je jeho bratr. - That's his brother.
Bolí ho v krku. - He has a sore throat. (Hurts him in throat)

On jí zmrzlinu. - He eats ice cream.
Brno je velké město. - Brno is a large city.
Plzeň je město v Čechách. - Plzeň is a city in Bohemia.

Plzeňské pivo. - Pilsener beer.
Tvrdé y - Hard y (the Czech name for the letter "y")

Rozvrh hodin. - Schedule of instruction.

Because the letters "l" and "r" can form syllables without the aid of a vowel, there is a great number of Czech words which contain no vowel at all. Examples:

Bolí ho prst. - His finger hurts. (Hurts him finger)

Kladivo a srp. - Hammer and sickle.
On jezdí skrz město. - He drives through the city.
Tamten strom je smrk. - That tree is a spruce.

You may wish to know some tongue-twisters stressing the existence of such vowel-less words in Czech:

Strč prst skrz krk. - Thrust your finger through the throat.

Vlk prchl skrz strž, strhl drn, zdrhl v tvrz. - The wolf fled through the ravine, tore up some clumps of grass, beat it into a fortress.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS

Double letters are mostly considered as single characters.

Spelled:	Pronounced:	
Měkké i.	mňeké	Soft "i". (The Czech name for the letter"i")
Ten kamenný most je užší.	kamený uší	That stone bridge is narrower.
Anna se rozzlobila.	Ana se rozlobila	Ann got mad.

In some words double letters are pronounced as one prolonged sound, especially when it is necessary to distinguish between similar words, e.g.:

nejjistější	(most certain)
nejistější	(less certain)

They are also pronounced as one prolonged sound between two words, e.g.:

Pan Novák tam má přítele.	Mr. Novák has a friend there.
Dnes svítí slunce.	The sun is shining today.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 1.

NOUN	Nouns are, both in English and Czech, names of persons, animals and things : voják soldier, pes dog, kniha book, třída class, classroom.
GENDER	In Czech every noun is considered to have gender; that is, every noun is said to be masculine, feminine or neuter. It is important to learn the gender of every noun, because it affects the form of other words.
MASCULINE GENDER	Most nouns that end in consonants are masculine : učitel teacher, student student, stůl table, papír paper.
FEMININE GENDER	Most nouns that end in -a are feminine : učitelka lady-teacher, kniha book, studentka girl-student.
NEUTER GENDER	All nouns that end in -o (except last names) are neuter: okno window, pero pen. A small group of neuter nouns with other endings will be considered later.
NOUNS ENDING IN -e	Of nouns ending in -e some are feminine : židle chair, some are neuter : moře sea, and very few are masculine : dárce donor.
ARTICLES	Czech has no article, either definite (the) or indefinite (a, an). Therefore voják means a soldier or the soldier.

ADJECTIVES

The form of an adjective in Czech is decided by the gender of the noun or pronoun it modifies :

bílý papír	white paper	(masculine)
bílá křída	white chalk	(feminine)
bílé okno	white window	(neuter)
český učitel	Czech teacher	(m.)
česká učitelka	Czech lady-teacher	(f.)
zelené pero	green pen	(n.)

TO

In such sentences as the following, the neuter to is used regardless of the gender of the noun :

Co je to ?	What's this ?
To je stůl.	That's a table.
To je kniha.	That's a book.
To je pero.	That's a pen.

NOTE : The English "there's" or "there isn't" in sentences like :

There's a chair here,
There isn't a chair there,

is rendered into Czech simply by "je" or "není" :

Tady je židle.
Tam není židle.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 2.

In both English and Czech, all such words as tree, man, John, faith, and horse are called nouns.

In both English and Czech, all such words as do, to go, could, and killed are called verbs.

In the sentence "The man killed the bear", the noun man is called the subject of the verb killed and the noun bear is called the direct object of the same verb. In the sentence "The bear killed the man", bear is the subject and man is direct object. In English, we distinguish between subject and direct object by the order of the words, and the words do not usually change in form. (Such words as I - me, he - him, do change in form to show whether they are subjects or objects.)

But, as you have seen, Czech nouns usually have a different form as direct object from the form that marks them as subjects. Each particular form of a Czech noun is called a case. A noun used as a subject is said to be in the nominative case, which is the basic form given in vocabularies of this textbook and in all dictionaries. A noun used as a direct object is said to be in the accusative case.

ACCUSATIVE CASE Nouns form the accusative singular by adding - a to the stem if they denote male persons and animals and end in hard or neutral consonants:

-d, -t, -k, -g, -h, -n, -r, -ch,
-b, -p, -m, -v, -f, -s, -z, -l.

Kdo je to ?	Who is it ?
To je voják.	It's a soldier.
Koho vidíte ?	Whom do you see ?
Vidím vojáka.	I see a soldier.
To je pan Novák.	This is Mr. Novák.
Vidím pana Nováka.	I see Mr. Novák.
To je student.	That's a student.
Vidím studenta.	I see the student.

To je pes.	That´s a dog.
Mám psa.	I have a dog.

NOTE : In forming the accusative form psa, the - e - of pes is dropped.

Feminine nouns which end in -a in the nominative case singular, form the accusative singular by adding - u to the stem.

Co je to ?	What´s that ?
To je kniha.	That´s a book.
Co máte ?	What do you have ?
Mám knihu.	I have a book.
To je lampa.	That´s a lamp.
Vidím lampu.	I see a lamp.
To je učitelka.	It´s a lady teacher.
Máme učitelku.	We have a lady teacher.

VERBS

When a verb is used with a direct object, it is called a transitive verb.

When it is used without a direct object, it is called an intransitive verb.

In English most verbs can be transitive or intransitive. Thus in the sentence

"John killed a bear,"

killed is a transitive verb. However, in the sentence

"John kills for the love of killing,"

kills is an intransitive verb.

CONJUGATION of some verbs in the present tense :

já	mám	I have	1st person singular
ty	máš	you have	2nd person singular
on	má	he has	3rd person sing., masculine
ona	má	she has	3rd person sing., feminine
ono	má	it has	3rd person sing., neuter
my	máme	we have	1st person plural
vy	máte	you have	2nd person plural
oni	mají	they have	3rd pers. pl., masc., animate
ony	mají	they have	3rd pers. pl., masc. inanimate & feminine
ona	mají	they have	3rd person plural, neuter

Since verbs have different endings for the different grammatical persons, they are usually used without a separate subject.

It is sufficient to say :

mám	for	I have
máš		you have
má		he, she, it has
máme		we have
máte		you have
mají		they have

The personal pronoun subject is used only if it is stressed :

Kdo má knihu ? Já mám knihu.	Who has a book ? I have a book.
Kdo má knihu, vy nebo on ?	Who has a book, you or he ?
Já mám knihu, ale on nemá knihu.	I have a book but he doesn't have a book.

The form ty máš is used only when speaking to a close friend (on first name terms), a member of one's family or the relative or when an adult is speaking to a child. It is also used among members of some organizations and associations and in talking to animals.

vidím	I see
vidíš	you see
vidí	he, she, it sees
vidíme	we see
vidíte	you see
vidí	they see

NEGATIVE VERBS	**nemám**	I don't have	nevidím	I don't see
	nemáš		nevidíš	
	nemá		nevidí	
	nemáme		nevidíme	
	nemáte		nevidíte	
	nemají		nevidí	

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 3.

ACCUSATIVE CASE The accusative of masculine nouns denoting inanimate things is identical with the nominative case.

Zde je stůl.	There's a table here.
Vidím stůl.	I see a table.
To je strop.	That's a ceiling.
Vidím strop.	I see the ceiling.
To je čaj.	This is tea.
Mám čaj.	I have tea.

The accusative case of all neuter nouns has the same ending as the nominative case.

Pero je dobré.	The pen is good.
Mám dobré pero.	I have a good pen.
Mléko je dobré.	Milk is good.
Piju dobré mléko.	I drink good milk.

CONJUGATION Conjugation of jsem:

jsem	I am	nejsem	I'm not
jsi	you are	nejsi	you aren't
je	he, she, it is	není	he, she, it isn't
jsme	we are	nejsme	we aren't
jste	you are	nejste	you aren't
jsou	they are	nejsou	they aren't

The rest of the Czech verbs follow one of these three patterns of present tense endings:

-u	-ím	-ám
-eš	-íš	-áš
-e	-í	-á
-eme (or: -em)	-íme	-áme
-ete	-íte	-áte
-ou	-í	-ají

For example:

piju (in lit. style: piji)	sedím	dělám
piješ	sedíš	děláš
pije	sedí	dělá
pijeme (or: pijem)	sedíme	děláme
pijete	sedíte	děláte
pijou (in lit. style: pijí)	sedí	dělají
	jím	mám
	jíš	máš
	jí	má
	jíme	máme
	jíte	máte
	jedí	mají
	vidím	
	vidíš	
	vidí	
	vidíme	
	vidíte	
	vidí	

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 4.

ADJECTIVES The following words are called adjectives :

red, good, big, narrow.

PRONOUNS A word which may be used to replace a noun is called a pronoun. The following words are called personal pronouns :

I, me; you; he, him; she, her; they, them.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES The following words are called demonstrative adjectives :

this, that, these, those.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS The following words are called demonstrative pronouns :

this one (or this, used in the same way);
that one (or that, used in the same way);
these, those when not followed immediately by a noun

Since the Czech words used as demonstratives are the same, whether used as adjectives or as pronouns, they will be lumped together and called, for the sake of convenience, demonstrative pronouns.

masc.	ten stůl	this (or that) table
femin.	ta kniha	this (or that) book
neuter	to okno	this (or that) window

The accusative of demonstrative pronouns :

Vidím	ten	stůl	I see that table (inanimate)
	toho	vojáka	that soldier (animate)
	tu	knihu	that book
	to	okno	that window

NOTE : Masculine nouns are divided into :

animate (persons & animals), e.g., učitel, pes, kapitán;
inanimate (objects & things), e.g., stůl, vůz, strom, čaj.

Stressed forms of the demonstrative pronouns are made by adding the suffix

...hle

(in lit. style ...to) to the basic form :

tenhle	or	tento	this (this one over here)
tahle		tato	
tohle		toto	

or by putting tam (meaning "there") in front of the demonstrative pronoun :

tamten tamta tamto	that (the one over there)

Tahle tužka je malá, ale tamta tužka je velká.	This pencil (here) is small but that pencil (there) is big.
Tenhle student má psa, ale tamten student nemá psa.	This student (here) has a dog, but that student (over there) doesn't have a dog.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 6.

ACCUSATIVE OF ADJECTIVES

Vidím dobrého studenta.	I see a good student. (masc. anim.)
Mám dobrý stůl.	I have a good table. (masc. inanim.)
Mám dobrou knihu.	I have a good book. (feminine)
Mám dobré pero.	I have a good pen. (neuter)

CONJUGATION

děkuju (lit. style: děkuji)	I thank
děkuješ	you thank
děkuje	he, she thanks
děkujeme or děkujem	we thank
děkujete	you thank
děkujou (lit. style: děkují)	they thank

čtu	I read
čteš	you read
čte	he, she read
čteme or čtem	we read
čtete	you read
čtou	they read

učím	I teach	učím se	I learn (study)
učíš	you teach	učíš se	you learn
učí	he, she teaches	učí se	he, she learns
učíme	we teach	učíme se	we learn
učíte	you teach	učíte se	you learn
učí	they teach	učí se	they learn

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 7.

ACCUSATIVE Nouns form the accusative singular by adding - e to the stem if they denote a male person or animal and end in

a. soft consonant (č, c, ž, š, ď, ť, ň, ř, j) or
-tel or
a few in -l, -s, -z.

To je muž	It's a man
Vidím muže	I see a man
To je nový učitel	It's a new teacher
Máme nového učitele	We have a new teacher
Kde je ten letec?	Where is the airman?
Já hledám toho letce.	I'm looking for the airman.

NOTE : The -e- is dropped in letce, etc.

Feminine nouns which end in -e in the nominative form the accusative by adding -i to the stem.

To je židle .	It's a chair.
Já mám židli	I have a chair .
Kde je kafeterie?	Where's the cafeteria?
Já hledám kafaterii.	I'm looking for the cafeteria.
To je Kalifornie .	It's California..
Já vidím Kalifornii.	I see California .
Kde je ta ulice?	Where is the street?
Já hledám tu ulici.	I'm looking for the street .

The accusative singular of feminine nouns whose nominative ends in a consonant has the same form as the nominative case.

To je kost	It's a bone
Pes má kost	The dog has a bone

NOTE : -ie is pronounced as if it were spelled -ije
-ii -iji

Kalifornie Ka-li-for-ny-je

NOTE : In some words of foreign origin the soft "i" does not affect the pronunciation of the preceding d, t, n, so that in such words

di, ti, ni is pronounced as dy, ty, ny

Thus, rádio is pronounced as if it were spelled rádyjo

gramatický	gramatycký
Kalifornie	Kalifornyje

NOUNS: MUŽ, ŽIDLE, KOST, ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR

Pattern Drill I.

letec - letce

Cue: ________ ten letec (The student speaks both sentences)
Kde je ten letec?
My hledáme toho letce.
četař
kupec
muž
učitel
lékař
pan Němec
pan Richards
pan Jones
pan Rich
pan Welch

kost - acc. kost

Cue: ________ láhev
On má láhev
Cues: kost
sůl
žízeň
velká žízeň
nějaká láhev

(New words are underlined)

3. židle - acc. židli

Cue : ____________ židle
On hledá židli
Cues: nějaká židle
tabule
ta zelená tabule
restaurace
laciná restaurace
ta ulice
ta dlouhá ulice
práce
dobrá práce

On čeká na
snídaně
večeře
ta práce

On zná
ta ulice
ta malá ulice
ta kafeterie
ta velká kafeterie

(Kalifornie, Pennsylvanie, Virginie, Itálie, Francie)

ACCUSATIVE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	Person:	Nom.:	Accusative:		
				Unemphatic:	
Sg.	1	já	mne	mě	me
	2	ty	tebe	tě	you
	3m	on	jej		him, it (anim. or inanim.)
			jeho	ho	him him, it
	3f	ona	ji		her, it
	3n	ono	je		it
Pl.	1	my	nás		us
	2	vy	vás		you
	3m 3f 3n	oni ony ona	je		them
Reflexive			sebe	se	myself, yourself etc.

NOTE:

1. The forms mne, tebe, jeho, sebe are used for emphasis and after prepositions.

2. Mne: not used in colloq. Czech, the form "mě" (pron.: mně) is being used instead.

3. Jej is not used in colloq. Czech.

Vidíte toho vojáka? Ano, vidím ho.	Do you see that soldier? Yes, I see him.
Vidíte ten stůl? Ano, vidím ho.	Do you see that table? Yes, I see it.
Vidíte mě? Ano, já vás vidím.	Do you see me? Yes, I see you.
Vidíte tu učitelku? Ano, já ji vidím.	Do you see that lady teacher? Yes, I see her.
Vidíte tu židli? Ano, já ji vidím.	Do you see that chair? Yes, I see it.
Kupujete to auto? Ano, já je kupuju. (lit.style) Ano, já ho kupuju. (colloq.)	Are you buing that car? Yes, I'm buying it.

Potřebujete nás?	Do you need us?
Ano, já vás potřebuju.	Yes, I need you.
Vidíte toho vojáka a toho učitele?	Do you see that soldier and that teacher?
Ano, já je vidím.	Yes, I see them.

Unemphatic usage :

Vidíte ho ?	Do you see him ?
Áno, vidím ho.	Yes, I see him.

Emphatic usage :

Vidíte jeho nebo ji ?	Do you see him or her ?
Vidím ji, ale nevidím jeho.	I see her but I don't see him.

NOTE 4: In colloquial Czech, only the form mě (pronounced m ň e) is used, whether emphatic or unemphatic.

Vidí vás ?	Does he see you ?
Áno, on mě vidí.	Yes, he sees me.
On vidí mě, ale nevidí jeho.	He sees me, but he doesn't see him.

NOTE 5: The form "jeho" refers only to masculine animate nouns.

NOTE 6: The unemphatic form "ho" is used both for animate and inanimate masc. and, in colloquial, also for neuter:

Vidíte toho vojáka ?	Do you see that soldier ?
Vidíte ten stůl ?	Do you see that table ?
Vidíte to auto ?	Do you see that car ?

The answer to the first two questions in literary style as well as in colloquial, and to the third question in colloquial, is:

Ano, vidím ho.	Yes, I see him (it).

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GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 9.

PREPOSITIONS are words usually put before nouns or pronouns to show their relation to other words in the sentence.

NOTE: The prepositions pro, přes, na take the stress of the noun, adjective, pronoun, or numeral they precede.

Prepositions governing the accusative case :

pro

Já jdu pro kávu.	I'm going for coffee.
Já to kupuju pro učitele.	I'm buying it for the teacher.
Pro studenta je to těžké.	It's hard for the student.

mimo

Mimo tužku mám pero.	Besides a pencil I have a pen.
Je mimo město.	He's out of town.

přes

Já jdu přes ulici.	I'm going across the street.
Přes den je hezky.	In the daytime it's nice.
Pracuje přes čas.	He works overtime.

skrz

Já jdu skrz město.	I'm going through town.
Já nevidím skrz to špinavé okno.	I can't see through that dirty window.

na

Já jdu na zahradu.	I go to the garden.

Hraju na piano.	I play the piano.
Já jdu na kávu.	I'm going for coffee (to get a cup of coffee and drink it there).

NOTE: Personal pronouns with prepositions:

After prepositions the long (emphatic) forms are used

pro mne (colloq.: pro mě)
pro tebe
pro něho
pro sebe

The forms jeho, jej, ji, je are changed to

pro něho
pro něj
pro ni
přes ně

NOTE: Note 3 in Grammar Analysis 8 (page 78) does not apply if the personal pronoun jej is used after a preposition. Here the form něj is used in literary style as well as in colloquial.

Masc. Anim.	Čekáte na toho vojáka?	Are you waiting for that soldier?
	Ano, já na něj čekám.	Yes, I'm waiting for him.
Masc. Inanim.	Čekáte na ten vuz?	Are you waiting for that car?
	Ano, já na něj čekám.	Yes, I'm waiting for it.

NOTE: In neuter, without a preposition, the lit. style je is replaced by ho in colloquial (Note 6, on page 79). After a preposition, the lit.style ně is replaced by něj in colloquial.

Neuter:	Čekáte na to auto?	Are you waiting for that car.
Lit.style:	Ano, já na ně čekám.	Yes, I'm waiting for it.
Colloq.:	Ano, já na něj čekám.	" " " " "

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 11.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS also used as possessive adjectives

masc.	fem.	neuter	
můj	má moje	mé moje	my or mine
tvůj	tvá tvoje	tvé tvoje	your or yours
jeho její jeho	jeho její jeho	jeho její jeho	his her or hers its
náš	naše	naše	our or ours
váš	vaše	vaše	your or yours
jejich	jejich	jejich	their or theirs

NOTE : The forms má, mé
tvá, tvé

are interchangeable with moje
tvoje

The words jeho and jejich never change their form. They stay the same in all circumstances.

Čí je to vůz ? To je můj vůz.	Whose car is that ? It's my car.
Čí je ten vůz ? Ten vůz je můj.	Whose is that car ? That car is mine.
Čí je to kniha ? To je má (moje) kniha.	Whose book is that ? It's my book.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 11.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS also used as possessive adjectives

masc.	fem.	neuter	
můj	má moje	mé moje	my or mine
tvůj	tvá tvoje	tvé tvoje	your or yours
jeho její jeho	jeho její jeho	jeho její jeho	his her or hers its
náš	naše	naše	our or ours
váš	vaše	vaše	your or yours
jejich	jejich	jejich	their or theirs

NOTE : The forms má, mé
tvá, tvé

are interchangeable with moje
tvoje

The words jeho and jejich never change their form. They stay the same in all circumstances.

Čí je to vůz ? To je můj vůz.	Whose car is that ? It's my car.
Čí je ten vůz ? Ten vůz je můj.	Whose is that car ? That car is mine.
Čí je to kniha ? To je má (moje) kniha.	Whose book is that ? It's my book.

To je náš učitel.	It's our teacher
To je naše učitelka.	(woman) teacher
To je naše auto.	car.
Ten učitel je náš.	That teacher
Ta učitelka je naše.	That (woman) teacher is ours.
To auto je naše.	That car
To je váš slovník.	It's your dictionary.
To je vaše houska.	roll
To je vaše auto.	car.
Ten slovník je váš.	That dictionary is yours.
Ta houska je vaše.	roll
To auto je vaše.	car.
To je jejich instruktor	It's their instructor
zahrada	garden
auto.	car.
Ten instruktor je jejich.	That instructor is theirs.
Ta zahrada	garden
To auto	car

In combination with demonstratives :

Ten můj vůz	That car of mine.
Ta tvoje nová práce	That new work of yours
To jeho pero	That pen of his
To její piano	That piano of hers
Ten náš kupec	That grocer of ours
Tahle vaše adresa	This (here) address of yours
Tamto jejich auto	That car of theirs (over there)

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 12.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS **Accusative :**

masculine		fem.	neuter	
inanim.	anim.			
On vidí můj vůz	mého přítele	mou ženu moji	mé rádio moje	my
tvůj	tvého	tvou tvoji	tvé tvoje	your
jeho	jeho	jeho	jeho	his
její	jejího	její	její	her
jeho	jeho	jeho	jeho	its
náš	našeho	naši	naše	our
váš	vašeho	vaši	vaše	your
jejich	jejich	jejich	jejich	their
svůj	**svého**	svou svoji	**své** **svoje**	my your (own) etc.

NOTE : 1. **Můj, tvůj** and **svůj have the same endings.**

2. **Jeho and jejich stay the same in all cases.**

3. **Náš and váš have the same endings.**

4. **In the above table only the underlined Czech forms differ from the nominative.**

SVŮJ is a reflexive possessive pronoun for all grammatical persons.
It has the same ending as můj.
It is rarely used in the nominative case.

Study the following examples :

On má mou knihu.	He has my book.
On má svou knihu.	He has his (own) book.
Já mám jeho knihu.	I have his book.
Já mám svou knihu.	I have my (own) book.

Svůj is used if the subject of the verb is the same individual as the owner referred to by the possessive adjective.

So notice the difference between the following sentences :

On má jeho knihu.	He has his (somebody else´s) book.
On má svou knihu.	He has his (own) book.
On má mou knihu.	He has my book.
Já mám svou knihu.	I have my (own) book.

On má můj vůz.	He has my car.
On má svůj vůz.	He has his (own) car.
On má jeho vůz.	He has his (somebody else´s) car.
On vidí mého přítele.	He sees my friend.
On vidí svého přítele.	He sees his (own) friend.
On vidí jeho přítele.	He sees his (somebody else´s) friend.
On má mou knihu.	He has my book.
On má svou knihu.	He has his (own) book.
On má jeho knihu.	He has his (somebody else´s) book.
On má mé pero.	He has my pen.
On má své pero.	He has his (own) pen.
On má jeho pero.	He has his (somebody else´s) pen.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 13.

JSEM RÁD I´m glad

m.	f.	n.	
jsem rád	ráda	rádo	I´m glad
jsi rád	ráda	rádo	you´re glad
je rád	ráda	rádo	he´s glad (she, it)
jsme rádi	rády	ráda	we´re glad
jste rádi	rády	ráda	you´re glad
jsou rádi	rády	ráda	they´re glad

The word rád agrees with its subject in gender and number.

Ten voják je rád, že má dobrý vůz.	That soldier is glad that he has a good car.
Ta paní je ráda, že má dobrého muže.	That lady is glad that she has a good husband.
To děvče je rádo, že má nového přítele.	That girl is glad that she has a new boy friend.
Student a učitel jsou rádi, že mají volný den.	The student and the teacher are glad that they have a day off.
Helena a Marie jsou rády, že je dnes krásný den.	Helen and Mary are glad that it´s a nice day today.

NOTE : 1. Addressing one man, polite form :

Jste rád ?	Are you glad ?

His answer :

Jsem rád.	I´m glad.

Addressing one woman, polite form :

Jste ráda ?	Are you glad ?

Her answer :

Jsem ráda.	I'm glad.

2. Jsem rád is usually followed by another sentence introduced by a conjunction such as : že (that), když (when), protože (because), etc.

Jsem rád, že je dnes krásný den.	I'm glad that it's a nice day today.
Jsme rádi, protože je dnes krásný den.	We're glad because it's a nice day today.
Je ráda, když je krásný den.	She's glad when it's a nice day.

3. Negation : nejsem rád or jsem nerad

Nejsem rád, že jsem tady.	I'm not glad that I'm here.
Není rád, že má volný den.	He isn't glad that he has a day off.
Jsem nerad, že to slyším.	I'm not glad to hear it.
Je nerada, že ji vidí.	She isn't glad to see her.

a) Nerad, nerada, etc. has a short a.

b) Jsem nerad is a shade stronger than nejsem rád.

4. Note the following usages :

Jsem rád venku.	I enjoy being outdoors.
Jsem rád doma.	I enjoy staying at home.
Jsem rád tady.	I enjoy being here.
Nejsem rád špinavý.	I don´t like to be dirty.

5. Usage of nerad :

Jsem moc nerad ...	I certainly don´t like to ... I hate to ...
Jsem moc nerad, že to slyším.	I sure hate to hear it.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 14.

MÁM RÁD I´m fond of ... (I like something)

	m.	f.	n.
mám	rád	ráda	rádo
máš	rád	ráda	rádo
má	rád	ráda	rádo
máme	rádi	rády	ráda
máte	rádi	rády	ráda
mají	rádi	rády	ráda

Mám rád always has an object with it, noun or pronoun, in the accusative case.

mám rád něco	I´m fond of something
mám rád někoho	I´m fond of somebody
Mám rád svou sestru.	I´m fond of my sister.
Má ráda svého bratra.	She´s fond of her brother.
Máme rádi ten program.	We´re fond of that program.
Mají rádi hudbu.	They´re fond of music.

Negative :

nemám rád mám nerad	I´m not fond of (or I dislike)

Mám nerad is a shade stronger than nemám rád.

RÁD ZPÍVÁM I like to sing

rád zpívám	I like to sing
rád zpíváš	you like to sing
rád zpívá	he likes to sing
rádi zpíváme	we like to sing
rádi zpíváte	you like to sing
rádi zpívají	they like to sing

Negative :

nezpívám rád
nerad zpívám

Here again, nerad zpívám, is stronger than nezpívám rád.

Rád poslouchám rádio.	I like to listen to the radio.
Ona hraje ráda tenis.	She likes to play tennis.
Rádi to slyšíme.	We like to hear that.
Oni rádi spí.	They like to sleep.
Nepiju rád studenou kávu.	I don't like to drink cold coffee.
Nerad to říkám, ale já nerad studuju.	I hate to say it, but I don't like to study.
Večer nepracuju rád.	I don't like to work in the evening.

JÁ RÁD MASO

If the object is something to eat or drink, the verbs jím, piju can be omitted :

Jím rád maso Já rád maso	I like to eat meat
Ona ráda bílou kávu.	She likes coffee with cream.

In questions and answers even the personal pronoun is omitted :

Rád čaj ?	Do you like tea ?
Rád.	I do.
Ano, rád.	Yes, I do.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 16.

DATIVE CASE

The dative case answers the question :

komu ?	to whom ?
čemu ?	to what ?

Komu píšete ?	Who(m) are you writing to?
Píšu bratrovi.	I'm writing to my brother.
Čemu se smějete ?	What are you laughing at ?
Směju se vtipu.	I'm laughing at a joke.

MASCULINE INANIMATE HARD STEM

Masculine nouns denoting inanimate things whose nominative ends in :

-d, -t, -r, -ch, -h, -k, -g,
-b, -p, -m, -v, -f, -n
almost all whose nominative ends in -z, -s
and many whose nominative ends in -l,

form the dative case singular by adding

- u to the stem.

obchod	-	obchodu
život	-	životu
papír	-	papíru
prach	-	prachu (dust)
roh	-	rohu (corner)
slovník	-	slovníku
trénink	-	tréninku
klub	-	klubu
strop	-	stropu
domov	-	domovu
biograf	-	biografu
čas	-	času
týden	-	týdnu

vůz - vozu
stůl - stolu

Observe : -ů- changes to -o-

MASCULINE INANIMATE SOFT STEM

Masculine nouns denoting inanimate things whose nominative ends in :

a soft consonant -č, -c, -ž, -š, -j,
-ř, -ď, -ť, -ň,
and some ending in -l, -z, -s,

form the dative case singular by adding

- i to the stem.

klíč - klíči
hrnec - hrnci (pot)
nůž - noži (knife)
koš - koši
čaj - čaji
talíř - talíři (plate)
plášť - plášti
oheň - ohni

MASCULINE ANIMATE HARD STEM

Masculine animate nouns (denoting male persons or animals) whose nominative case ends in :

-d, -t, -n, -r, -k, -h, -g, -ch,
-b, -p, -m, -v, -f,
almost all ending in -s, -z,
many ending in -l,

form the dative case by adding

- u or - ovi to the stem

student	studentu	or	studentovi
pán	pánu		pánovi
instruktor	instruktoru		instruktorovi
voják	vojáku		vojákovi
hoch	hochu		hochovi
soudruh	soudruhu		soudruhovi
psycholog	psychologu		psychologovi
pes	psu		psovi

Observe : In forming the dative forms psu, psovi, the -e- of pes is dropped.

MASCULINE ANIMATE SOFT STEM

Masculine animate nouns whose nominative ends in :

a soft consonant,
or -tel,
and some ending in -s, -z,

form the dative by adding

- i or - ovi to the stem.

muž	muži	or	mužovi
četař	četaři		četařovi
učitel	učiteli		učitelovi
přítel	příteli		přítelovi
letec	letci		letcovi
kupec	kupci		kupcovi
bratranec	bratranci		bratrancovi
strýc	strýci		strýcovi
prodavač	prodavači		prodavačovi

Observe : In forming the dative forms letci, letcovi, kupci, etc, the -e- of letec, kupec, etc, is dropped.

USE OF DATIVE CASE

The dative expresses :

direction toward
a tendency toward
giving
saying
promising
being adapted to
being harmful to

WITHOUT PREPOSITION

Some Czech verbs require the dative case (without any preposition) :

Píšu vojákovi.	**I'm writing to a soldier.**
Děkuju učiteli.	**I thank the teacher.**
Směju se vtipu.	**I laugh at a joke.**
Pomáhám Karlovi.	**I help** Charles.
Rozumím Novákovi.	**I understand** Novák.
Dávám psovi vodu.	**I give** the dog water.
Prodávám Havlovi psa.	I'm selling the dog to Havel
Posílám bratrovi dopis.	**I send** my brother a letter.
Já říkám Smithovi všechno.	I tell Smith everything.

A noun which is used as indirect object of a verb is in the dative case :

	Karel	**dává**	**psovi**	**vodu.**
	Subject	**transitive verb**	**indirect object**	**direct object**
	Charles	**gives**	the dog	**water.**
			(dir.object)	(indir.object)
or	Charles	gives	water	to the dog.
	Karel	dává	vodu	psovi.

PREPOSITIONS Only three prepositions may precede the dative case :

k,	to, for
proti,	opposite, across from; against
naproti.	opposite, across from

k or ke	toward, to (but not into)
Jdu k učiteli.	I'm going to the teacher.
Jdu ke stolu.	I'm going to the table.
Jdu ke klubu.	I'm going towards the club.
Jdu ke kupci.	I'm going to the grocer.
Jdu k domu.	I'm going towards the house.
K čaji jím housku.	I eat a roll with my tea.
Jdu k panu Novákovi.	I'm going to Mr. Novak's.

NOTE 1. : Verbs of motion, such as jdu, are followed by the preposition k plus the dative case to indicate "toward", "to".

The form k is used before words beginning with a vowel : k učiteli, k obchodu, or with one consonant : k vozu, k četaři.

The form ke is used always before words beginning with a k or g sound :ke Karlovi ,ke kapitánovi, ke generálovi;
and usually if the following word starts with more than one consonant (where it is sometimes interchangeable with plain k) : ke stromu or k stromu
ke stolu or k stolu

NOTE 2. : Ke, like most other prepositions consisting of one syllable, makes the following word lose its stress :ke Karlovi is pronounced as if it were one word, kekarlovi,with the stress on the first syllable ke-.

NOTE 3. : In a few set phrases the form ku is used :

ku příkladu	for example
ku Praze	toward Prague

NOTE 4.: POSÍLÁM

On posílá kapitánovi dopis.
He's sending the captain a letter.

But

On posílá toho četaře ke kapitánovi.
(to ask him s.t., to talk to him, etc.)

On posílá kapitánovi toho četaře.
(to stay with him, in his unit, in his office, to be at his disposal, etc.)

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 17.

DATIVE MASCULINE ADJECTIVES

Demonstratives and Adjectives, masculine form :

The dative case of	ten dobrý	is	tomu dobrému

Ten stůl je tam. Jdu k tomu stolu.	That table is there. I'm going to that table.
Ten vtip je dobrý. Směju se tomu dobrému vtipu.	That joke is good. I'm laughing at that good joke.
Ten nový student je doma. Jdu k tomu novému studentovi.	That new student is at home. I'm goin to that new student's.
Píšu tomu starému příteli.	I'm writing to that old friend.

The dative of jeden is jednomu.

Jdu k jednomu příteli.	I'm going to a friend.

PREPOSITIONS

naproti or proti (interchangeable)	opposite
Naproti klubu je dům.	Opposite the club there's a house.
Proti domu je strom.	Opposite the house there's a tree.

Student sedí naproti učiteli.	The student sits opposite the teacher.
Bydlím proti tomu hotelu.	I live across the street from that hotel.

proti (in this sense, not interchangeable with naproti)	against
Jsem proti tomu člověku.	I'm against that man.
Jsem proti špatnému vtipu.	I'm against a bad joke.

NOTE : Naproti as an adverb :

On bydlí naproti.	He lives on the other side. (across the street)

IDIOM :

Jdu někomu naproti	I'm going to meet someone (arriving at a railroad or bus station, airport)
Jdu naproti bratrovi Jdu bratrovi naproti	I'm going to meet my brother

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 18.

DATIVE FEMININE NOUNS Feminine nouns whose nominative ends in -a (e.g.: hudba, zima, škola, podlaha, žena)

a. Those ending in . . . . . -ba,-pa,-va,-fa
form the dative singular
by changing to. . . . . . -bě,-pě,-vě,-fě
(by adding -je /spelled ě/ to the stem).

-je /spelled -ě/ hudba - hudbě barva - barvě
lampa - lampě žirafa - žirafě

b. Those ending in. .-ma
change to . . . .-mě /pronounced mňe/
(by adding -ňe /spelled ě/ to the stem.

-ně /spelled -ě/ zima - zimě

c. All others add -e to the stem:

-e adresa - adrese
škola - škole

Nouns whose stem ends in h,r,k,ch,d,t,n
change the stem consonant to z,ř,c,š, ď,ť,ň

podlaha - podlaze třída - třídě
sestra - sestře teta - tetě
studentka - studentce žena - ženě
střecha - střeše

-i d. Note . . . . dcera - dceři

duše
kost

All other feminine nouns (those whose nominative ends in -e or in a consonant) form the dative by adding -i to the stem.

duše - duši kost - kosti
židle - židli sůl - soli
kafeterie - kafeterii věc - věci
Kalifornie- Kalifornii radost - radosti
práce - práci žízeň - žízni
večeře - večeři láhev - láhvi
ulice - ulici odpověď - odpovědi

DATIVE FEMININE ADJECTIVES	ta dobrá žena	té dobré ženě
	On to říká té nové studentce.	He's saying it to the new student.
	Nerozumím té odpovědi.	I don't understand that answer.
	Jde ke staré tetě.	He's going to the old aunt.
	Bydlí naproti nové škole.	He lives across the street from (opposite) the new school.
	Sedí naproti té velké mapě.	He sits opposite that big map.
	Ona píše celé rodině, také té malé neteři.	She writes to the whole family, also to the little niece.
	Je proti dlouhé procházce.	He's against a long walk.
	Rád pomáhá dobré věci.	He likes to help a good cause.

paní

NOTE : The word paní has the same form in all cases of the singular :

To je paní Nováková.	This is Mrs. Novák.
Jdu k paní Novákové.	I'm going to Mrs. Novák.
Volám paní Novákovou.	I'm calling Mrs. Novák.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 19.

DATIVE NEUTER ADJECTIVES The neuter form of adjectives has the same ending as the masculine form :

to velké okno

Jdu k tomu velkému oknu. I'm going to that large window.

DATIVE NEUTER NOUNS Neuter nouns whose nominative ends in - o form the dative by adding

město - u to the stem

to dobré pero	tomu dobrému peru
to studené pivo	tomu studenému pivu
to teplé mléko	tomu teplému mléku
to velké okno	tomu velkému oknu

There are two groups of neuter nouns whose nominative ends in - e :

One group adds

moře - i to the stem

moře	moři
to nové hřiště	tomu novému hřišti
slunce	slunci
pole	poli

Another group, mostly denoting young animals, adds

kuře - eti to the stem

jedno dobré kuře	jednomu dobrému kuřeti
jedno hezké děvče	jednomu hezkému děvčeti
jedno malé dítě (child)	jednomu malému dítěti

znamení

Neuter nouns whose nominative ends in - í have the same ending in the dative case ·

to červené znamení	tomu červenému znamení
to dlouhé psaní	tomu dlouhému psaní
to teplé počasí	tomu teplému počasí

Jde k tomu velkému oknu.	He´s going to that big window.
Bydlí naproti tomu starému hřišti.	He lives across the street from that old playground.
K dobrému kuřeti má rád dobré pivo.	With a good chicken he likes good beer.
Nerozumím tomu červenému znamení.	I don´t understand that red signal.
Co říkáte tomu teplému počasí ?	What do you say to that warm weather?

THE CZECH ALPHABET

Small		Capital	
a	a	A	A
b	b	B	B
c	c	C	C
č	č	Č	Č
d	d	D	D
ď	ď	Ď	Ď
e	e	E	E
ě	ě	Ě	Ě
f	f	F	F
g	g	G	G
h	h	H	H
ch	ch	Ch	Ch
i	i	I	I
j	j	J	J
k	k	K	K
l	l	L	L
m	m	M	M
n	n	N	N
ň	ň	Ň	Ň

Small		Capital	
o	o	O	O
p	p	P	P
q	q	Q	Q
r	r	R	R
ř	ř	Ř	Ř
s	s	S	S
š	š	Š	Š
t	t, t	T	T
ť	ť, ť	Ť	Ť
u	u	U	U
v	v	V	V
w	w	W	W
x	x, x	X	X
y	y	Y	Y
z	z	Z	Z
ž	ž	Ž	Ž

NOTE:
The group ch is considered a separate letter in the Czech alphabet.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

á á, é é, í í, ó ó, ú ú, Ú Ú, ů ů, ý ý

GRAMMAR NOTES

VERBS ENDINGS (Review)

There are three types of present tense endings:

1	2	3	
		a	b
- ím - íš - í - íme - íte - í (ejí, ějí)	- ám - áš - á - áme - áte - ají	- u - eš - e - eme or - ete - ou	- i -em - í literary style if the stem is soft
vidím vidíš vidí vidíme vidíte vidí	dělám děláš dělá děláme děláte dělají	čtu čteš čte čteme čtete čtou	hraju (hraji) hraješ hraje hrajeme hrajete hrajou (hrají)
mluvím rozumím bydlím prosím	mám hledám prodávám poslouchám	jdu	píšu piju kupuju děkuju

In literary style, the -ím type verbs fall into two groups :

1. One has the 3rd person plural ending in -í :

oni vidí
sedí
bydlí
učí

prosí
myslí
slyší
stojí

mluví
holí
zlobí
chodí

2. The 3rd person plural ending of the other group is -ějí (-ejí) :

oni umějí rozumějí odjíždějí

In colloquial language, however, for the most part the ending -ějí(-ejí) is used with -ím type verbs, or both endings, -í or -ějí(-ejí), are used interchangeably.

Note the following irregularity :

jím, jíš, etc., but oni jedí - they eat
vím, víš vědí - they know

SOFT ADJECTIVES

Besides hard-type adjectives (-ý, -á, -é) there is a second group of adjectives whose nominative ends in -í in all three genders:

moderní muž
moderní žena
moderní dítě

severní vítr
severní strana
severní okno

Accusative :

(masc. anim. :)

m. Oni mají velký obývací pokoj
f. My máme moderní školu
n. On potřebuje moderní auto

Já znám toho nervózního člověka

Dative :

m. On bydlí naproti nějakému nervóznímu člověkovi
m. Naproti přednímu pokoji je koupelna
f. Naproti severní straně je okno
n. Naproti hlavnímu nádraží je park

---

nádraží, n. - railroad station

KDE - KAM

No motion involved :	Motion involved :
Kde je ? Where is he ?	**Kam jde ?** Where's he going ?
Kde sedí ? Where's he sitting ?	**Kam utíká ?** Where's he running ?
Kde bydlí ? Where does he live ?	**Kam to dává ?** Where's he putting it ?
Kde pracuje ? Where does he work ?	**Kam to posílá ?** Where's he sending it ?
Je (sedí, atd.) : He is (sits, etc.) :	**Jde (utíká, etc.) :** He's going (running, etc.)
tady, zde, tu here	**sem** here
doma at home	**domů** home
venku outside	**ven** out
dole down, downstairs	**dolů** down, downstairs
nahoře up, upstairs	**nahoru** up, upstairs
vpředu in the front	**dopředu** to the front, forward
vzadu in the back	**dozadu**, nazad to the back, backward
tam there	**tam** there
jinde elsewhere somewhere else	**jinam** elsewhere somewhere else
uvnitř inside	dovnitř inside

L. 22

KREJČÍ There is a group of nouns having the same endings as soft type adjectives.

Krejčí :

Nom.	Tam bydlí	krejčí	A tailor lives there
Dat.	Jdu ke	krejčímu	I'm going to the tailor's
Acc.	Hledám	krejčího	I'm looking for a tailor

Domácí : Landlord or landlady :

On je můj	domácí	He's my landlord
Ona je moje	domácí	She's my landlady
Jdu k	domácímu	I'm going to see the landlord
Jdu k	domácí	I'm going to see the landlady
Volám	domácího	I'm calling the landlord
Volám	domácí	I'm calling the landlady

GRAMMAR NOTES

DATIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Stressed	Unstressed	
mně	mi	to me
tobě	ti	to you
jemu	mu	to him
jí		to her
jemu	mu	to it
nám		to us
vám		to you
jim		to them
sobě	si	to me, to you etc. (reflexive pronoun, usage similar to svůj)

Píše mi dopis.	He´s writing me a letter.
Dává ti dolar.	He´s giving you a dollar.
Směje se mu.	He´s laughing at him.
Nerozumím jí.	I don´t understand her.
Pomáhá nám.	He´s helping us.
Jak se vám daří ?	How´re you getting along ?
On jim to dává.	He´s giving it to them.

Píše mně a ne tobě.	He writes to me and not to you.
Rozumím jemu, ale nerozumím jí.	I understand him, but I don´t understand her.

Já si kupuju rádio.	I´m buying myself a radio.
Ty si kupuješ vůz.	You´re buying yourself a car.
On si kupuje láhev.	He´s buying himself a bottle.
My si pomáháme.	We help each other.
Vy si nerozumíte.	You don´t understand yourself. or You don´t understand each other.
Oni si píšou.	They write each other.
On to kupuje sobě a ne jí.	He´s buying it for himself and not for her.
On se směje sobě.	He´s laughing at himself.
Kupuje svetr sobě i dceři.	She´s buying a sweater for herself and for her daughter.

After prepositions the stressed forms are used,

and the forms	jemu	jí	jim
are changed to	němu	ní	nim

On je proti mně.	He´s against me.
Nejsem proti tobě.	I´m not against you.
Jdu k němu.	I´m going to (see) him.
On jde k ní.	He´s going to (see) her.
Jdeme k nim.	We´re going to (see) them.

NOTE :

To se mi líbí.	I like it. (it appeals to me)
Mně se to líbí, ale jemu ne.	I like it, but he doesn't.
Líbí se vám to ?	Do you like it ?

GRAMMAR NOTES

PERSONAL PRONOUNS
(Review)

Nominative	Dative	Accusative
já	mně, mi	mne, mě
ty	tobě, ti	tebe, tě
on ona ono	jemu, mu jí jemu, mu	jeho, jej, ho ji je
my	nám	nás
vy	vám	vás
oni ony ona	jim	je

Examples : Nominative :

Kdo tam bydlí ?	Who lives there ?
Já tam bydlím.	I live there.
Tam nebydlíme my,	We don´t live there,
tam bydlí oni.	they live there.
Ty se jmenuješ jako on.	Your name is the same as his.
On vypadá jako vy.	He looks like you.

Dative :

Posílá to mně.	He´s sending it to me.
Posílá mi to.	He´s sending it to me.
Říkám to tobě.	I´m saying it to you.
Říkám ti to.	I´m saying it to you.
Dává to jemu.	He´s giving it to him.
Dává mu to.	He´s giving it to him.
Dáváme to jí.	We´re giving it to her.

Rozumíte nám ?	Do you understand us ?
Pomáháme vám .	We're helping you
Píšu jim.	I'm writing to them.
Nesměju se jim.	I'm not laughing at them.
Daří se mi dobře.	I'm getting along fine.
Půjčuju ti dolar.	I'm lending you a dollar.
Kupuju si oblek.	I'm buying myself a suit.
Jdu k vám.	I'm going to you.
Sedím naproti němu.	I'm sitting opposite him.
Nejsem proti nim.	I'm not against them.
Věřím vám.	I believe you.
Děkuji vám.	I thank you.
Pomáhá mi.	He helps me.

Accusative :

Hledá mě.	He's looking for me.
Jde pro mne.	He's going for me.
On tě vidí.	He sees you.
Myslím na tebe.	I'm thinking of you.
Volá nás.	He's calling us.
Vítáme je.	We welcome them.
Potřebujou nás.	They need us.
Pracuje pro nás.	He works for us.
Mimo mne tam bydlí taky můj přítel.	Besides me my friend lives there, too.
Čeká na ni.	He's waiting for her.
Neposlouchá mě.	He doesn't obey me.
Slyším ho.	I hear him.

L. 24

DATIVE OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

masculine	feminine	neuter	
mému příteli	mé sestře	mému děvčeti	friend to my sister girl
tvému "	tvé "	tvému "	to your "
jeho "	jeho "	jeho "	to his "
jejímu "	její "	jejímu "	to her "
jeho "	jeho "	jeho "	to its "
našemu "	naší "	našemu "	to our "
vašemu "	vaší "	vašemu "	to your "
jejich "	jejich "	jejich "	to their "
svému "	své "	svému "	to my (own) "

NOTE :

1. Jeho and jejich never change their form.
2. Její has the same endings as soft type adjectives (lesson 21).
3. The dative endings of můj, tvůj and svůj are the same as those of hard stem adjectives.
4. Note the short -e- in našemu, vašemu.

Examples :

On jde k mému stolu.	He's going to my table.
On píše mé sestře.	He writes to my sister.
Já píšu svému děvčeti.	I write to my girl.
Já jdu k jeho vozu.	I'm going to his car.
My jdeme k jeho sestře.	We're going to his sister.
Oni jdou k jeho autu.	They go to his car.
Já píšu jejímu bratrovi.	I'm writing to her brother.
Já píšu její sestře.	I'm writing to her sister.
Mé auto je naproti jejímu autu.	My car is across the street from her car.

Říká to našemu tatínkovi.	He´s saying it to our father.
Píše naší mamince.	He´s writing to our mother.
Jde k našemu oknu.	He´s going to our window.
Vašemu bratranci se daří dobře.	Your cousin is getting along fine.
Vaší sestřenici se daří dobře.	Your cousin (female) is getting along fine.
Vašemu rádiu nerozumím.	I don´t understand your radio.
Jdeme k jejich příteli.	We´re going to see their friend.
Jdeme k jejich dceři.	We´re going to see their daughter.
Jdeme k jejich autu.	We´re going to their car.

GRAMMAR NOTES

FUTURE TENSE
of the verb
BÝT (TO BE)

budu	I´ll be, I´m going to be
budeš	you´ll be, you´re going to be
bude	he (she, it)´ll be, etc.
budeme	we´ll be
budete	you´ll be
budou	they´ll be

Examples :

Dnes večer budu doma.	Tonight I´ll be at home.
Nebudu tady.	I won´t be here.
Zítra bude zase zdravý.	He´ll be all right again tomorrow.
On bude voják.	He´ll be a soldier.
Odpoledne budeme pryč.	We´ll be away in the afternoon.
Budete rád, že jste tady.	You´ll be glad you´re here.
Budete doma sám ?	Are you going to be at home alone (all by yourself) ?
Nejdříve budou doma, ale potom budou venku.	First they´ll be at home, but then they´ll be out.
Ta práce nebude hotová dnes, ale bude hotová brzo.	That job won´t be finished today, but it´ll be finished soon.
Budete tady zítra ?	Are you going to be here tomorrow ?
Ano,budu - ne, nebudu.	Yes, I will - no, I won´t.

GRAMMAR NOTES

THE INFINITIVE (the form of verbs usually introduced by "to" in English: to see, to go, to make)

-t (-ti) The infinitive of Czech verbs usually ends in:

-t (or -ti)

In colloqual language as well as in literary style spoken language the ending -t is used as a rule, In literary style written language the ending -t is nowadays predominantly used.

dělám - I make
dělat - to make

děkuju - I thank
děkovat - to thank

In dictionaries it is customary to give the -ti form.

-ci There is a small group of verbs whose infinitive ends in:

-ci in literary style

peču (or peku) - I bake (see Note,p. 56)
péci - to bake

In colloquial style the ending -t is used with this group too:
peču - I bake
péct - to bake

CLASSES The infinitive of Czech verbs consists usually of three parts: the root, the sign (which may be zero), and the ending. The part called the sign determines which class of verbs an infinitive belongs to. There are six classes of verbs:

---

	root	sign	end.	
1st class :	nes -		- t	nést - to carry
2nd class :	tisk -	nou	- t	tisknout - to print
3rd class :	um -	ě	- t	umět - to know how
4th class :	pros -	i	- t	prosit - to beg
5th class :	děl -	a	- t	dělat - to make
6th class :	kup -	ova	- t	kupovat - to buy

NOTE :

1. Verbs of the 1st class have a zero sign; that is, no sign.
2. The infinitive is the form in which the verbs are listed in the dictionaries. And they will be so listed in the vocabularies of this textbook.
3. For Lesson 27 study verbs of the 2nd, 5th and 6th class, and the future tense.

Examples :

Some verbs of the 1st class : (Lesson 29)

piju - pít
čtu - číst
hraju - hrát
směju se - smát se
píšu - psát
žiju - žít
beru - brát
jdu - jít

Some verbs of the 2nd class : (Lesson 27)

slábnu - slábnout
stárnu - stárnout
tisknu - tisknout
mrznu - mrznout
schnu - schnout

Some verbs of the 3rd class : (Lesson 28)

sedím - sedět
slyším - slyšet
rozumím - rozumět
odjíždím - odjíždět
střílím - střílet
vracím - vracet
závidím - závidět
prší - pršet
ležím - ležet
vidím - vidět

Some verbs of the 4th class : (Lesson 28)

bydlím - bydlit (or bydlet)
prosím - prosit
myslím - myslit (or myslet)
mluvím - mluvit
holím - holit
chodím - chodit
zlobím - zlobit
svítím - svítit
kouřím - kouřit
vařím - vařit
nosím - nosit
věřím - věřit
těším - těšit
hlásím - hlásit
zvoním - zvonit
učím - učit

Some verbs of the 5th class : (Lesson 27)

dělám - dělat
hledám - hledat
prodávám - prodávat
zpívám - zpívat
poslouchám - poslouchat
říkám - říkat
vypadám - vypadat
znamenám - znamenat
dávám - dávat
ptám se - ptát se
pomáhám - pomáhat
utíkám - utíkat
vítám - vítat
volám - volat
čekám - čekat
posílám - posílat
dívám se - dívat se
vstávám - vstávat
vyptávám se - vyptávat se
doufám - doufat
povídám - povídat
oblékám - oblékat
obouvám - obouvat
odpočívám - odpočívat
snídám - snídat
trvám - trvat

Some verbs of the 6th class : (Lesson 27)

děkuju - děkovat
studuju - studovat
kupuju - kupovat
potřebuju - potřebovat
pracuju - pracovat
jmenuju se - jmenovat se
nakupuju - nakupovat
opakuju - opakovat
lituju - litovat
půjčuju - půjčovat
fotografuju - fotografovat
spravuju - spravovat

Some special verbs : (Lesson 29)

bojím se	- bát se	spím	- spát
stojím	- stát	mám	- mít
jsem	- být	vím (I know)	- vědět (Lesson 31)
jím	- jíst	chci (I want)	- chtít (Lesson 32)

FUTURE TENSE The future tense is formed by the appropriate form of BUDU with the infinitive :

budu dělat	I'll (I'm going to) make
budeš dělat	you'll (you're going to) make
bude dělat	he (she, it)'ll (is going to) make
budeme dělat	
budete dělat	etc.
budou dělat	

Examples :

Budete dělat čaj ? Ano, budu.	Are you going to make tea ? Yes, I am.
Budete večer studovat ? Ne, budu odpočívat.	Are you going to study tonight ? No, I'm going to rest.

Negative future :

nebudu dělat	I won't make, I'm not going to make
nebudeš dělat	
nebude dělat	
nebudeme dělat	etc.
nebudete dělat	
nebudou dělat	

Examples:		
	To nebude dlouho trvat.	It won't last (take) long.
	Nebudeme čekat.	We won't be waiting.

GRAMMAR NOTES

VERBS of the 3rd and 4th CLASS

Study the infinitive of the verbs of the 3rd and 4th class in Grammar Analysis 27.

NOTE 1. : There are two types of verbs of the 3rd class :

rozumím
(oni) rozumějí

trpím
(oni) trpí

The infinitive of both types ends in - et (- ět). It is best to memorize which 3rd person plural ending goes with which verb of this class, in order to help when you study the imperative.

In colloquial Czech these endings are interchangeable, so that either ending may be used in colloquial :

oni rozumějí or oni rozumí
oni trpí or oni trpějí

Only the literary style forms (which also are good colloquial) will be used throughout this textbook.

oni rozumějí
odjíždějí
střílejí
vracejí

oni sedí
slyší
závidí
leží

NOTE 2. : The 4th class verb infinitive ends in - it; the 3rd person plural ending is - í.

NOTE 3. : The infinitive of bydlím is bydlit or bydlet (interchangeable) and the 3rd person plural is accordingly either oni bydlí or oni bydlejí.

GRAMMAR NOTES

For Lesson 29 study the verbs of the 1st class and the special verbs in Grammar Analysis 27.

MASC. NOUNS ENDING IN -A

There is a group of masculine nouns ending in -a.

On je starý komunista.	He's an old Communist.

The other case endings are as follows:

Proč to říkáte tomu komunistovi?	Why're you telling it to that Communist?
Znám toho starého komunistu.	I know that old Communist.
předseda	chairman
pan Kučera	Mr. Kučera

NOTE: INFINITIVE. Some examples of usage.

1. On vidí, že já stojím venku.
   On mě vidí stát venku. - He sees me standing outside.

   On slyší, že já zpívám.
   On mě slyší zpívat. - He hears me singing.
2. On se mu bojí psát. - He is afraid to write to him.

GRAMMAR NOTES

VĚDĚT

vím víš ví víme víte vědí	I know (have knowledge) etc.

Vím, že tady bude.	I know he'll be here.
kdo to je.	who he is.
komu píšete.	who you're writing to.
koho hledáte.	who you're looking for.
co potřebujete.	what you need.
čemu se smějete.	what you're laughing at.
kde to je.	where it is.
proč se učím.	why I learn.
kdy to bude.	when it'll be.
kam jde.	where he's going.
jak to dělat.	how to do it.
jaký vůz máte.	what car you have.
který vůz je váš.	which car is yours.
To vím.	I know it (I know that).
To já vím.	I know it (I know that).
Já to vím.	I know it (I know that).
Víte, kde je ta ulice ?	Do you know where that street is ?
Nevím.	I don't know.
Víte, jestli je to pravda ?	Do you know whether it's true ?
Nevím, jestli je to pravda.	I don't know whether it's true.
Víte, jestli má bratra ?	Do you know whether he has a brother ?
Nevíte, jestli on to ví ?	Don't you know whether he knows it ?

ZNÁT

znám znáš zná známe znáte znají	I know (am acquainted with) etc.

Znám pana Nováka.	I know Mr. Novák.
Znám ho.	I know him.
Znám to město.	I know that city.
Znám tu věc.	I know that thing.

Znám is followed by a direct object in the accusative case. Exceptions in colloquial Czech are sentences like :

Znám česky.	I know Czech.

The verb umět, however, is preferred and more often used in such cases.

UMĚT

umím umíš umí umíme umíte umějí	I know (how to ...) etc.

Umím zpívat.	I know how to (I can) sing.
Umíš mluvit česky.	You know how to speak Czech.
Umí hrát tenis.	He knows how to play tennis.
Umíme plavat.	We know how to (we can) swim.
Umíte vařit.	You know how to (you can) cook.
Umějí to.	They know how (to do it, say it, etc.)

Umím is followed by the infinitive or words like to, něco, etc.

But note the following uses of umět :

Student umí úlohu.	The student knows the lesson.
Herec umí svou úlohu.	The actor knows his part.
Umí česky.	He knows Czech.

Idioms :

In sentences of the following type znám is normally used :

Neznám jeho jméno.	I don't know his name.
adresu.	address.
telefonní číslo.	phone number.

Vím is occasionally used in such sentences.

Nevím jeho jméno.	I don't know his name.
adresu.	address.
telefonní číslo.	phone number.

DOVÉST

dovedu dovedeš dovede dovedeme dovedete dovedou	I know (how to ...)

Dovedu is interchangeable with umím.

Dovedu vařit.	I know how to cook.
Dovedeš rychle psát ?	Can you write fast ?
Dovede (mluvit) rusky.	He knows (how to speak) Russian.
Nedovedeme spravovat vůz.	We don't know how to repair a car.
Dovedete střílet ?	Do you know how to shoot ?
Oni nedovedou poslouchat.	They don't know how to obey.

GRAMMAR NOTES

Modal Auxiliaries

MOCI

Moci (colloquially moct) - to be able

mohu (coll. můžu) můžeš může můžeme můžete mohou (coll. můžou)	I can, I´m able to .etc.

Moci is followed by the infinitive :

Dnes tam nemohu jít, protože nemám čas.	I can´t go there today because I don´t have time.
Budete mu moci rozumět?	Will you be able to understand him?
To vám nemohu věřit.	I can´t believe that.

Colloquially:

Dnes tam nemůžu jít,
protože nemám čas.
Budete mu moct rozumět?
To vám nemůžu věřit.

NOTE: In Common Czech language the forms můžu, můžou, moct are used. These forms occur also in"literary-style spoken language."

If "I can" means "I know how to", it has to be translated by umím.

Umíte hrát tenis ?	Can you play tennis ?
Umím, ale teď nemůžu hrát, protože pořád prší.	I can, but I can´t play now because it rains all the time.

The infinitive may be omitted in sentences like :

Já nemůžu ven.	I can´t go out.
Já už nemůžu.	I can no longer (eat, work, etc.)

CHTÍT

Chtít - to want

chci chceš chce chceme chcete chtějí (or less frequently "chtí")	I want etc.

Chtít is followed by the infinitive :

Chci něco číst.	I want to read something.
On chce dnes večer pracovat.	He wants to work tonight.
Nechceme tady mrznout.	We don´t want to freeze here.

It is also followed by the accusative case :

Já chci tu zprávu.	I want that report.
On chce pravdu.	He wants the truth.
My chceme pořádek.	We want order.
Chcete odpověď?	Do you want an answer ?
Chtějí nový vůz.	They want a new car.
Něco chce.	He wants something.
Já to nechci.	I don´t want it.
To nechci.	I don´t want that.

KTERÝ which, who, that

Study the following examples :

Který is either an interrogative pronoun :

Který vůz je váš ?	Which car is yours ?
Která kniha je vaše ?	Which book is yours ?
Kterou ulici hledáte ?	Which (what) street are you looking for ?

Které pivo máte rád ?	Which (brand of) beer do you like ?
Ke kterému doktorovi chodíte ?	Which doctor do you go to ?
Víte, který film chce vidět ?	Do you know which (what) film he wants to see ?

or it is a relative pronoun :

Ten vůz, který je tam dole, je můj.	The car that is down there is mine.
Ten člověk, kterého tam vidíte, je můj známý.	The man that (whom) you see over there is a friend of mine (an acquaintance of mine).
To je ta kniha, kterou chci.	That´s the book that (which) I want.
Ta budova, kterou vidíte nahoře, je klub.	The building that (which) you see up there is the club.
Film, který dnes hrajou, je starý.	The film that (which) they´re showing today is old.

NOTE :

In most of these sentences the word "who", "which" or "that" is usually omitted in English. In Czech, however, the word "který" must always be used.

Ten, který - the one who (which, that) :

To je ten, který nekouří.	That´s the one who doesn´t smoke.
To je ta, která tam pracuje.	That´s the one who works there.
Vidíte to auto ?	Do you see that car ?
To je to, které se mi líbí.	That´s the one I like.
To je ten, kterého neznáte.	That´s the one you don´t know.
To je ta, kterou hledáte.	That´s the one you´re looking for.
To je to, které kupuju.	That´s the one I´m buying.
To je ten, ke kterému teď jdu.	That´s the one I´m going to see now.
To je ta, které píšu.	She´s the one I write to.
Vidíte to cvičiště ?	Do you see that drillfield ?
To je to, naproti kterému je velitelství.	That´s the one across from headquarters.

GRAMMAR NOTES

MODAL AUXILIARIES (Continued)

SMĚT

Smět - to be allowed to

smím smíš smí	I´m allowed to, I may
smíme smíte smějí	etc.

Smím is followed by the infinitive :

Venku smíme kouřit.	We´re allowed to smoke outside.
Smím vás prosit o cigaretu ?	May I ask you for a cigaret ?
On smí jíst všechno.	He´s allowed to eat everything.

The infinitive may be omitted in expressions like :

Dítě smí (jít) ven.	The child is allowed to go out.

NESMĚT

Nesmím means "I´m not allowed" or "I mustn´t".

Smíte tady kouřit ?	Are you allowed to smoke here ?
Nesmíme.	We´re not allowed to.
To nesmíte říkat.	You mustn´t say that.
Nesmíte mluvit tak rychle.	You mustn't talk so fast.
Nesmí jíst maso. Nesmí maso.	He mustn´t eat any meat.

MOŽNÁ

Možná - maybe

The Czech construction with možná or možná, že is used for English may in sentences of the type :

Můžete mě volat, ale možná, že tam nebudu.	You can call me, but I may not be there.

MUSIT or MUSET

Musit or muset - to have to

musím musíš musí musíme musíte musí (or musejí)	I have to, I must etc.

Musím is followed by the infinitive :

Už musím jít.	Now I have to go.
Člověk musí jíst a pít.	Man has to eat and drink.
Už budu muset jít.	I´ll have to go now.
Dělá jen to, co musí.	He does only what he has to do.
Musím to mít.	I must have it.

The infinitive, especially jít, is sometimes omitted.

Musím domů.	I must go home.
Musím nahoru.	I must go up(stairs).

NOTE :

Nemusím means only "I don´t have to".
It never means "I mustn´t".

Musíte pořád nosit uniformu ?	Do you have to wear a uniform all the time ?
Ne, večer nemusíme.	No, in the evening we don´t have to.

Jsem rád, že tam nebudu musit jít.	I'm glad that I won't have to go there.
Nemusíme mlčet, ale nesmíme mluvit moc nahlas.	We don't have to be silent, but we mustn't talk too loud.

MÍTI

Mít followed by the infinitive - to be supposed to.

Mám tady čekat.	I'm supposed to wait here.
Máte jít k veliteli.	You're supposed to go to the commander.

GRAMMAR NOTES

PRONOUNS &
ADVERBS

Interrogative		Indefinite		Negative	
kdo	who	někdo	somebody	nikdo	nobody
co	what	něco	something	nic	nothing
čí	whose	něčí	somebody´s	ničí	nobody´s
kdy	when	někdy	sometimes	nikdy	never
kde	where	někde	somewhere	nikde	nowhere
kam	where	někam	somewhere	nikam	nowhere
jak	how	nějak	somehow	nijak	nohow
jaký	what kind	nějaký	some	žádný	no, none
který	which	některý	some	žádný	no, none
		see NOTE 5.			

kdo	who
někdo	somebody
nikdo	nobody

co	what
něco	something
nic	nothing

čí	whose
něčí	somebody´s
ničí	nobody´s

---

jaký	what (kind, like)
nějaký	some (kind)
žádný	no, none

který	which
některý	some
žádný	no, none

jak	how
nějak	somehow
nijak	nohow

---

kde	where (location)
někde	somewhere
nikde	nowhere

kam	where (motion)
někam	somewhere
nikam	nowhere

---

kdy	when
někdy	sometimes
nikdy	never

MULTIPLE NEGATIVE

There are double (triple, etc.) negatives in Czech :

Kdo tady kouří ?	Who smokes here ?
Kouří tady někdo ?	Does anybody smoke here ?
Tady nikdo nekouří.	Nobody smokes here.
Tady nikdo nihdy nekouří.	Nobody ever smokes here.

Dělá něco ?	Does he do anything ?
Něco dělá.	He does something.
Nedělá nic.	He doesn´t do anything.
On nikdy nic nedělá.	He never does anything
On nikdy nic nikomu nedělá.	He never does anything to anybody.

Chodíte tam někdy ?	Do you ever go there ?
Nechodím tam nikdy.	I don´t ever go there.
Večer nikdy nikam nechodím.	Evenings I don´t ever go anywhere.

Je tady někde blízko dobrá restaurace ?	Is there a good eating place anywhere near here ?
Tady nikde není dobrá restaurace	There isn´t a good eating place here.

Čí je ta židle ?	Whose chair is this ?
Je ta židle něčí ?	Is this anybody´s chair ?
Ta židle není ničí.	This is nobody´s chair.

Jak tam budete spát ?	How are you going to sleep there ?
Nějak tam budeme spát.	We´ll sleep there somehow.
Jak se jmenuje ta nová ulice ?	What´s the name of that new street ?
Ona se ještě nejmenuje nijak.	It doesn´t have a name yet.

NOTE 1. :

Nějak and nijak are also used idiomatically :

Dnes mně nějak není dobře.	I somehow don´t feel well today.

Nijak se mi to nelíbí.	I don't like it at all.
Nijak mu nezávidím.	I don't envy him at all.

NOTE 2. :

Nějaký is plainly indefinite :

Je tady nějaká studentka ?	Is there a girl student here ?
Tady není žádná studentka.	There's no girl student here.
Máte nějakého strýce ?	Do you have an uncle ?
Nemám žádného strýce.	I don't have any uncle.
Venku stojí nějaký člověk.	There's a man standing out there.
Já žádného nevidím.	I don't see anybody.

NOTE 3. :

Některý has the connotation of "not everybody".

Některý člověk kouří a některý nekouří.	Some people smoke and some don't.
Některý den prší a některý den je hezky.	Some days it rains and some days it's nice.

NOTE 4. :

Nijaký has a specific meaning "neither good nor bad".

To počasí je nijaké.	That weather is so-so (isn't bad but it isn't good either. Comme ci comme ça.)
On je takový nijaký.	He's neither this nor that.

A sample of multiple negative :

Nikdo nikdy o nikom nikde s nikým za žádných okolností nijak špatně nemluví.	Nobody ever talks in any way badly about anybody with anyone under any circumstances anywhere.

NOTE 5. :

někdo, etc. is somebody, etc. or in English questions: anybody, etc.

GRAMMAR NOTES

Co je dnes ?	What´s today ?
Dnes je pondělí n.	Today´s Monday
úterý n.	Tuesday
středa f.	Wednesday
čtvrtek m.	Thursday
pátek m.	Friday
sobota f.	Saturday
neděle f.	Sunday
všední den, m.	workday, weekday

Kdy je to ?	When is it ?

The preposition v or ve with the accusative is used here. It is never omitted.

	Pronunciation	
Je to v pondělí	/fp... /	It´s on Monday
v úterý	/f´ú... or vú-/	Tuesday
ve středu	/ves.../	Wednesday
ve čtvrtek	/več.../	Thursday
v pátek	/fp.../	Friday
v sobotu	/fs.../	Saturday
v neděli	/vn.../	Sunday

V neděli odpoledne budu doma.	I´ll be at home Sunday afternoon.
Budu tady v pondělí ráno.	I´ll be here Monday morning.
V úterý večer nemám čas.	Tuesday evening I don´t have time.
Ve středu dopoledne máme cvičení.	We have a drill on Wednesday morning.

Answering the question when ?, if the day of the week has an adjective or a demonstrative pronouns with it, it is used in the accusative case without preposition.

Celou neděli budu doma.	I´ll be at home all Sunday.
Tuhle středu bude svátek	This Wednesday will be a holiday.

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Příští čtvrtek budeme mít volno.	Next Thursday we'll have a day off
Některou sobotu tam budu muset jít.	I'll have to go there some Saturday.
Bude doma některou jinou neděli.	He'll be at home some other Sunday.

GRAMMAR NOTES

PLURAL

strom

Hard stem masculine inanimate nouns form the nominative and the accusative plural by adding - y to the stem :

strom	- tree
stromy	- trees

---

klíč

Soft stem masculine inanimate nouns form the nominative and the accusative plural by adding - e to the stem :

klíč	- key
klíče	- keys

žena

Feminine nouns whose nominative singular ends in - a form the nominative and the accusative plural by adding - y to the stem :

žena	- woman
ženy	- women

Demonstratives

Ten and ta change to ty :

ten strom	- this (that) tree
ty stromy	- these (those) trees
ten klíč	- this (that) key
ty klíče	- these (those) keys
ta žena	- this (that) woman
ty ženy	- these (those) women
tyhle stromy	- these trees (here)
tamty klíče	- those keys (there)

Adjectives The nominative and accusative plural ending of hard type adjectives masculine inanimate and feminine, is - é :

vysoký strom - high tree
vysoké stromy - high trees

nový klíč - new key
nové klíče - new keys

mladá žena - young woman
mladé ženy - young women

Soft type adjectives have the same ending as in the singular, - í :

nedělní program - Sunday program
nedělní programy - Sunday programs

denní prohlídka - daily inspection
denní prohlídky - daily inspections

Examples

ten nový film - ty nové filmy
ten dobrý nápad - ty dobré nápady
ten malý plat - ty malé platy
ten drahý lístek - ty drahé lístky
ten přední vchod - ty přední vchody
ten obývací pokoj - ty obývací pokoje
ten zimní měsíc - ty zimní měsíce
ten malý koš - ty malé koše
ten anglický stroj - ty anglické stroje
ten špinavý plášť - ty špinavé pláště
ta vysoká cena - ty vysoké ceny
ta spolehlivá zpráva - ty spolehlivé zprávy
ta nejlepší továrna - ty nejlepší továrny
ta americká cigareta - ty americké cigarety

NOTE 1. : the -e- in lístek is dropped in the plural lístky, and in some other words :

zájem - zájmy BUT oblek - obleky
týden - týdny hotel - hotely
čtvrtek - čtvrtky kostel - kostely
pátek - pátky pohled - pohledy

L. 37 NOTE 2. : -ů- changes to -o- :

stůl - stoly BUT důvod - důvody
vůz - vozy kůl - kůly nebo koly
dům - domy
nůž - nože

NOTE 3. : note the change of - í to - ě :

vítr - větry

Dva

dva (masculine form)
dvě (feminine and neuter form) } - two

dva stromy - two trees
dvě knihy - two books

GRAMMAR NOTES

	m.	f.	n.	
NUMERALS	jeden	jedna	jedno	- one
	dva	dvě	dvě	- two
	tři	tři	tři	- three
	čtyři	čtyři	čtyři	- four

The numerals tři and čtyři have the same form for all three genders.

jeden pluk	dva pluky	tři nebo čtyři pluky
jedna fronta	dvě fronty	tři nebo čtyři fronty
jedno družstvo	dvě družstva	tři nebo čtyři družstva

PLURAL

duše Feminine nouns whose nominative singular end in - e have the same ending in the nominative and accusative plural :

jedna duše - dvě duše

---

kost Feminine nouns whose nominative singular ends in a consonant fall into two groups :

One group forms the nominative and accusative plural by adding - i to the stem :

kost - kosti

Another group adds - e to the stem :

láhev - láhve

A few words can have either ending. For example :

čtvrt	(quarter)	- čtvrtě	or čtvrti
loď	(ship)	- lodě	or lodi
nit	(thread)	- nitě	or niti

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Examples

jedna autobusová stanice - dvě autobusové stanice
jedna přední lóže - dvě přední lóže
jedna zajímavá fotografie - dvě zajímavé fotografie
ta důležitá schůze - ty důležité schůze
ta místní organizace - ty místní organizace
ta nedělní snídaně - ty nedělní snídaně
jedna malá ložnice - tři malé ložnice
jedna dobrá restaurace - tři dobré restaurace
jedna volná židle - čtyři volné židle

jedna dobrá příležitost - dvě dobré příležitosti
vojenská hodnost - vojenské hodnosti
krátká žádost - krátké žádosti
jedna velká místnost - čtyři velké místnosti
zajímavá věc - zajímavé věci
stará kost - staré kosti
sůl - soli
správná odpověď - správné odpovědi
radost - radosti

jedna velká skříň - dvě velké skříně
jedna postel - tři postele
plná láhev - plné láhve
kancelář - kanceláře
jedna mladá neteř - dvě mladé neteře

GRAMMAR NOTES

PLURAL NEUTER

město

Neuter nouns ending in the nominative singular in - o form the nominative and accusative plural by adding - a to the stem :

město - city
města - cities

---

moře

Some neuter nouns whose nominative singular ends in - e have the same ending in the nominative and accusative plural :

moře - sea
moře - seas
hřiště - playground
hřiště - playgrounds

---

kuře

Another group of neuter nouns whose nominative singular ends in - e, form the nominative and accusative plural by adding - ata to the stem. This group includes mainly nouns denoting young living beings :

kuře - chicken (baby chick)
kuřata - chickens

---

znamení

Neuter nouns whose nominative singular ends in - í have the same ending in the nominative and accusative plural :

znamení - signal
znamení - signals

---

demonstratives

The plural of the demonstrative to is ta :

to město - that city
ta města - those cities

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adjectives

In the plural the neuter nominative and accusative ending of hard type adjectives is - á.

Soft type adjectives have the same ending in the plural nominative and accusative as in the singular.

velké město - large city
velká města - large cities

hlavní město - capital city
hlavní města - capital cities

Examples

jedno jídlo - dvě jídla
jedno družstvo - dvě družstva
zadní kolo - zadní kola
hrozné horko - hrozná horka
telefonní číslo - telefonní čísla
silné sklo - silná skla
sluchátko - sluchátka
hezké tělo - hezká těla
české město - česká města
velké teplo - velká tepla
nejlepší místo - nejlepší místa
drahé rádio - drahá rádia
jedno piano - dvě piana
policejní auto - policejní auta
jedno pivo - čtyři piva
drahé pero - drahá pera
zadní okno - zadní okna

vojenské cvičiště - vojenská cvičiště
jedno vejce - dvě vejce

pravidelné hlášení - pravidelná hlášení
dobré zaměstnání - dobrá zaměstnání
velké nebezpečí - velká nebezpečí
jednoduché cvičení - jednoduchá cvičení
posádkové velitelství - posádková velitelství

jedno hezké děvče - dvě hezká děvčata
jedno malé kuře - dvě malá kuřata

NOTE :

téma (or thema) - témata (or themata)

FEMININE FORM OF LAST NAMES

Nová

Last names like hard stem adjectives :

pan Nový	paní Nová
Jan Černý	Marie Černá
pan Novotný	slečna Novotná
pan Josef Horský	paní Věra Horská

Hořejší

Like soft stem adjectives :

pan Hořejší	paní Hořejší

Pavlů

There is a very infrequent type of last names ending in - ů. The feminine form of such names is the same as the masculine form :

pan Pavlů	paní Pavlů
Bohuslav Martinů	Vlasta Martinů

Such names are indeclinable, i. e. they stay the same in all cases of the singular and plural.

Nováková

All other feminine last names add - ová to the masculine form :

pan Novák	paní Nováková
pan Nosek	paní Nosková
pan Kučera	paní Kučerová
Václav Bidlo	Anna Bidlová
pan Krejčí	paní Krejčová
pan Kočí	paní Kočová
pan Majer	paní Majerová
pan Neumann	paní Neumannová
pan Smith	paní Smithová
pan Bailey	paní Baileyová

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Declension

Feminine-form last names (except the indeclinable - ů type names) are declined like adjectives :

To je paní Nová, Nováková, Hořejší a Pavlů.

Píšu paní Nové, Novákové, Hořejší a Pavlů.

Volám paní Novou, Novákovou, Hořejší a Pavlů.

Paní

The word paní does not change its form in any case of the singular.

Usage of First Names

The custom of using the husband's first name (Mrs. John Doe) does not exist in Czechoslovakia. A married woman uses her own given name, even socially.

As a rule, only one given name is actually used in everyday life by men or women, even if more than one given name may appear on the person's birth certificate.

jméno, n. -	name
příjmení, n. -	last name
rodné jméno, n.-	first name
(so called: křestní jméno)-	(baptismal name)

GRAMMAR NOTES

PLURAL ANIMATE MASCULINE

1. a) One class of animate masculine nouns, hard stem or soft stem, forms the nominative plural by adding - i or - ové to the stem :

kamarád	kamarád	buddy
	kamarádi	buddies
četař	četař	sergeant
	četaři	sergeants
syn	syn	son
	synové	sons
	zpravodaj	reporter
	zpravodajové	reporters

b) Some of the nouns of this class form the plural by adding - i, others by adding - ové, and still others adding either ending, some of them interchangeably, some with preference for one of the endings. With some words the usage varies from individual to individual. Rules on this subject would be of no help at this stage.

c) First and last names have the ending - ové :

Karel	Charles
Karlové	Charleses
To jsou samí Novákové.	These are all Novaks.

2. a) There are masculine animate nouns that form the nominative plural by adding - é to the stem :

občan	občan	citizen
	občané	citizens
	velitel	commander
	velitelé	commanders

b) This plural ending is used by :

all names of inhabitants ending in - an
such as Američan

all nouns ending in - tel
such as pozorovatel

and a few others
such as soused
and nouns ending in -ista, -asta, -ita
civilista, antisemita (see example on p.195)

---

3. Preceding the ending - i :

the hard consonants	:	h,	ch,	k,	r,	d,	t,	n
are changed to	:	z,	š,	c,	ř,	ď,	ť,	ň

(see examples on page 195)

Adjectives 4. The masculine nominative plural ending of hard stem animate adjectives is - í. The same sound changes take place here as in par. 3 above.

dobrý kamarád	good friend (buddy)
dobří kamarádi	good friends

---

5. Adjectives ending in - ský and - cký in the singular change the ending to - ští and - čtí in the plural when modifying animate masculine nouns :

český civilista	Czech civilian
čeští civilisté	Czech civilians
americký letec	American flyer
američtí letci	American flyers

---

6. Soft adjectives have the same ending as in the singular (- í).

okresní lékař	county physician
okresní lékaři	county physicians

7. The animate nominative plural of ten is ti :

ten důstojník	that officer
ti důstojníci	those officers
tento četař	this sergeant
tito četaři	these sergeants
tenhle komunista	this Communist
tihle komunisti	these Communists
tamten rotný	that sergeant f. c.
tamti rotní	those sergeants f. c.

(Examples to paragraph 3)

soudruh	hoch	číšník	bratr	kamarád	student	kapitán
soudruzi	hoši	číšníci	bratři	kamarádi	studenti	kapitáni

(Examples to paragraph 2b)

houslista
pianista
gymnasta
husita

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NOMINATIVE PLURAL OF ANIMATE MASCULINE NOUNS
Occuring in Lessons 1 - 42.

	- i	- ové	- é
agitátor	agitátoři		
barman	barmani		
bratr	bratři		
bratranec	bratranci		
civilista	(civilisti)		civilisté
četař	četaři		
číšník	číšníci		
člověk	(lidi)		lidé
darebák	darebáci		
dělník	dělníci		
desátník	desátníci		
dělostřelec	dělostřelci		
doktor	doktoři		
domovník	domovníci		
důstojník	důstojníci		
fotograf		fotografové	
hoch	hoši		
instruktor	instruktoři		
kamarád	kamarádi		
kapitán	kapitáni		
komunista	(komunisti)		komunisté
krejčí	krejčí		
kuchař	kuchaři		
kupec	kupci		
lékař	lékaři		
letec	letci		
mechanik	mechanici	mechanikové	
muž	muži	mužové	
odstřelovač	odstřelovači		
pán	páni	pánové	
pan	páni		

	- i	- ové	- é
pekař	pekaři		
pes	psi		
pokladník	pokladníci		
poručík	poručíci		
pozorovatel			pozorovatelé
přítel			přátelé
rotný	rotní		
soudruh	soudruzi		
střelec	střelci		
strýc		strýcové	
student	studenti		
syn		synové	
šéf		šéfové	
špeh		špehové	
tatínek		tatínkové	
učitel		(učitelové)	učitelé
uvaděč	uvaděči		
vdovec	vdovci		
velitel		(velitelové)	velitelé
voják	vojáci		
vůl	voli	volové	
zákazník	zákazníci		
záložník	záložníci		
známý	známí		
zpravodaj		zpravodajové	
zpravodajec	zpravodajci		

NOTE 1. : Forms used colloquially are given in parentheses.

NOTE 2. : e is dropped in letec - letci, and in similar situations.

NOTE 3. : Nouns of the type rotný have the same endings as hard type adjectives.

NOTE 4. : Nouns of the type krejčí have the same endings as soft type adjectives.

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ČESKOSLOSLOVENSKÉ VOJENSKÉ HODNOSTI:

Mužstvo:	Vojín (voj.)	
Poddůstojníci:	Svobodník (svob.)	jeden hodnostní knoflíček ("pecka")
	Desátník (des.)	dva knoflíčky
	Četař (čet.)	tři knoflíčky
Praporčíci:	**Rotný (rt.)**	stříbřitá malá hvězda
	Rotmistr (rtm.)	dvě hvězdy
	Nadrotmistr (nrtm.)	tři hvězdy
	Podpraporčík (pprap.)	stříbřitá malá hvězda
	Praporčík (prap.)	dvě hvězdy
	Nadpraporčík (nprap.)	tři hvězdy a stříbřité lemování (sutaška)
Důstojníci: **Nižší:**	**Podporučík (ppor.)**	zlatové hvězdy střední velikosti
	Poručík (por.)	
	Nadporučík (npor.)	
	Kapitán (kpt.)	
Vyšší:	**Major (mjr.)**	zlatové hvězdy střední velikosti a zlatové lemování
	Podplukovník (pplk.)	
	Plukovník (plk.)	
Generálové:	**Generálmajor (brigadier general)**	velké zlatové hvězdy
	Generálporučík (major general)	
	Generálplukovník (lieutenant general)	
	Armádní generál (**general**)	

GRAMMAR NOTES

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS PLURAL

Masculine		Feminine	Neuter
Animate nom.	Inanimate nom. & acc. Animate acc.	nom. & acc.	nom. & acc.
moji mí	mé moje	mé moje	má moje
tvoji tví	tvé tvoje	tvé tvoje	tvá tvoje
jeho	jeho	jeho	jeho
její	její	její	její
jeho	jeho	jeho	jeho
naši	naše	naše	naše
vaši	vaše	vaše	vaše
jejich	jejich	jejich	jejich
svoji sví	svoje své	své svoje	svá svoje

1. For masculine inanimate, feminine and neuter - accusative same as nominative.

2. For masculine accusative - animate same as inanimate. See Lesson 46.

3. Note similarity of svůj, můj and tvůj.

4. The forms moji and tvoji are interchangeable with mí and tví.

   The forms mé and tvé are interchangeable with moje and tvoje.

   The forms má and tvá are interchangeable with moje and tvoje.

Examples

NOM.	ACC.
To jsou moji přátelé.	
Tam žijou tvoji bratři.	
Jeho sousedé ho hledají.	
Její bratři jsou doma.	
Naši velitelé mají schůzi.	
Vaši vojáci na vás čekají.	
Jejich důstojníci jsou mladí.	
To jsou mé dopisy.	On čte mé dopisy.
Tvoje papíry jsou v pořádku.	Chce vidět tvoje papíry.
Jeho nápady jsou dobré.	Mám rád jeho nápady.
Její problémy jsou těžké.	Neznám její problémy.
Naše tanky jsou moderní.	Ty lodi dopravují naše tanky.
Vaše stejnokroje jsou praktické.	On se ptá na vaše stejnokroje.
Jejich příděly jsou malé.	Nese jejich příděly.
Moje dávky nestačí.	Chce znát moje dávky.
Tvoje rady se mu nelíbí.	On nečeká na tvoje rady.
Jeho potřeby jsou velké.	Ona se stará o jeho potřeby.
Její síly na to nestačí.	To je moc na její síly.
Naše zbraně jsou přesné.	Dopravují naše zbraně.
Vaše noviny jsou staré.	On hledá vaše noviny.
Jejich kasárny jsou jednoduché.	Hledáme jejich kasárny.
Moje hlášení jsou důležitá.	On dostává moje důležitá hlášení.
Tvoje okna jsou špinavá.	On vidí tvoje okna.
Jeho slova jsou vážná.	Nemám rád jeho slova.
Evropa a její města.	Zná Evropu a její města.
Československo a jeho města.	Vyptávají se na Československo a jeho města.
Naše děvčata jsou slušná.	On nezná naše děvčata.
Vaše temata jsou pořád stejná.	Ona nemá ráda vaše temata.
Jejich zaměstnání jsou různá.	Ptá se na jejich zaměstnání.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 46.

ANIMATE PLURAL ACCUSATIVE

Nouns

1. Hard stem animate masculine nouns form the accusative plural by adding - y to the stem.

Mám dva kamarády.
Ona má dva syny.
Posílá tam dva staršiny.

---

2. Soft stem animate masculine nouns form the accusative plural by adding - e to the stem.

Hledáme dva odstřelovače.
Vidíme tam dva zpravodaje.
On tam má dva přátele.

Adjectives

3. Hard type adjectives add - é to the stem.
Soft type adjectives have the same ending as in the nominative, - í.

Má dva dobré kamarády.
Bude tam mít dva nejlepší kamarády.

Demonstratives 4. Demonstratives :

Nom. pl. anim.	Acc. pl. anim.
ti	ty
tito	tyto
tihle	tyhle
tamti	tamty

Znám ty důstojníky.
Potřebuje tyto dva záložníky.

On hlídá tyhle civilisty.
Vidíte tamty dělostřelce ?

Possessives

5. The animate accusative plural forms of possessive pronouns are the same as the inanimate plural accusative forms.

NOM.:	ACC.:
To jsou moji (mí) přátelé.	On zná mé (moje) přátele.
To jsou mé (moje) problémy.	On zná mé (moje) problémy.
To jsou tvoji (tví) kamarádi.	On zná tvé (tvoje) kamarády.
To jsou tvoje (tvé) důvody.	On zná tvoje (tvé) důvody.
To jsou jeho známí.	Ptám se na jeho známé.
To jsou jeho nápady.	Znám jeho nápady.
Její synové jsou vojáci.	Já znám její syny.
Její klíče jsou tady.	On má její klíče.
Vojsko a jeho velitelé jsou spolehliví.	Starají se dobře o vojsko a o jeho velitele.
Vojsko je dobré. Jeho úspěchy jsou znamenité.	Vojsko je dobré. Rádio často hlásí jeho úspěchy.
Naši znalci mají pravdu.	To překvapuje i naše znalce.
Naše výsledky jsou dobré.	Ptá se na naše výsledky.
Vaši odborníci jsou dobře školení.	Potřebujeme vaše odborníky.
To jsou vaše peníze.	On chce vaše peníze.
To jsou jejich špehové.	Hledáme jejich špehy.
To jsou jejich patenty.	Chceme koupit jejich patenty.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 47.

PAST TENSE
Minulý čas

Formation There is one past tense in Czech, the preterit.

dělal jsem	I was making, I made
dělal jsi or dělals	you were making, you made
dělal	he was making, he made
dělali jsme	we were making, we made
dělali jste	you were making, you made
dělali	they were making, they made

It consists of the l-form of the verb in question and of the particles jsem, jsi (or -s), jsme, jste.

No particle is used in the third person singular and plural.

L-BASE To form the l-base of the past tense of most verbs replace the infinitive ending -t by the ending -l:

hledat - hledal
prodávat - prodával
volat - volal
čekat - čekal
posílat - posílal
zpívat - zpíval
poslouchat - poslouchal
říkat - říkal
vypadat - vypadal
dávat - dával

znamenat - znamenal
pomáhat - pomáhal
utíkat - utíkal
vítat - vítal
dívat se - díval se
vstávat - vstával
vyptávat se - vyptával se
doufat - doufal
povídat - povídal
oblékat - oblékal

The past tense l-base agrees in gender and in number with its subject, the same as rád, sám or ten :

(on) dělal	he was making	
(ona) dělala	she was making	
(ono) dělalo	it was making	
(oni) dělali	they were making	masc. anim.
(ony) dělaly	they were making	masc. inanim.
(ony) dělaly	they were making	fem.
(ona) dělala	they were making	neuter

Volal jsem vás.	I called you. (man talking)
Volala jsem vás.	I called you. (woman talking)

In polite address, talking to one person, jste is used with the l-base in the singular, volal or volala.

Volal jste mě ?	Did you call me ? (talking to a man)
Volal jsem vás.	I called you. (man talking)
Hledala jste mě ?	Were you looking for me ? (talking to a woman)
Hledala jsem vás.	I was looking for you. (woman talking)

NEGATIVE PAST TENSE

nedělal jsem	I was not making, I didn´t make
nedělal jsi or nedělals	
nedělal	
nedělali jsme	etc.
nedělali jste	
nedělali	

Dělali jste něco ?	Did you do anything ?
Nedělali jsme nic.	We didn´t do anything.
Poslouchaly jste rádio ?	Did you listen to the radio ? (talking to two or more women)
Neposlouchaly. (or neposlouchaly jsme)	We didn´t listen.

Word Order

The particles jsem, jsi, jsme and jste, which are used to form the past tense, are always unstressed. Therefore, like the unstressed personal pronouns mi, ti, si, ho, se, they are never used at the beginning of a sentence or after a or ale.

Co jste dělal včera ?	What did you do yesterday ?
Včera jsem pracoval.	Yesterday I worked.
Dělal jste včera něco ?	Did you do anything yesterday ?
Ano, pracoval jsem.	Yes, I worked.
Ano, trochu jsem pracoval.	Yes, I worked a little.
Seděl jsem doma a poslouchal jsem rádio.	I sat at home and listened to the radio.
Byl jsem nemocný, ale pracoval jsem.	I was sick, but I worked.
Byl jsem nemocný, ale trochu jsem pracoval.	I was sick, but I worked a little.
Byl jsem doma.	I was at home.
Pak jsem byl doma.	Then I was at home.
Včera jsem byl doma.	Yesterday I was at home.
Já jsem byl doma.	I was at home.
Byl jsem nemocný, byl jsem doma.	I was sick, I was at home.
Byl jsem nemocný a byl jsem doma.	I was sick and I was at home.
Byl jsem nemocný, ale nebyl jsem doma.	I was sick, but I wasn't at home.
Byl jsem nemocný, proto jsem byl doma.	I was sick, that's why I was at home.
Byl jsem nemocný, a proto jsem byl doma.	I was sick and therefore I was at home.
Byl jsem nemocný, když jsem byl doma.	I was sick when I was at home.

NOTE:

Shortening of the root vowel,
2nd class verbs
and irregular verbs (p. 15)

will be dealt with in Lesson 48

Shortening of the root vowel

Most verbs of one syllable e.g. pít shorten the stem vowel in the l-base.

být - byl HOWEVER bát se - bál se
pít - pil hrát - hrál
ptát se - ptal se
spát - spal
šít - šil
brát - bral
znát - znal
nést - nesl

2nd Class Verbs

Verbs of the second class having a consonant before - nou -, such as tisknout, mrznout, form the l-base by adding - l to the stem.

tisknout - tiskl tiskla tisklo
mrznout - mrzl mrzla mrzlo
stárnout - stárl} or more {stárnul stárla stárlo
schnout - schl } often {schnul schla schlo

Verbs of the second class having a vowel or r or l before - nou - form the l-base by adding -nul to the stem.

minout - minul (to pass)
hrnout se - hrnul se (to rush)

In colloquial language the - nul ending can be used with all verbs of the second class.

Irregular

Some irregular l-bases:

mít - měl
jíst - jedl
číst - četl
jít - šel, šla, šlo - šli, šly, šla
péci - pekl
vést - vedl
dovést - dovedl
chtít - chtěl
moci - mohl
dít se - dálo se or dělo se
krást - kradl

Antepreterit In the older language there was another past tense, the antepreterit, still used occasionally in writing as an archaism : byl jsem dělal.

Contractions:

dělal jsi or dělals

Ty jsi byl doma. = Tys byl doma.
Byl jsi doma? = Byls doma?
Co jsi dělal? = Cos dělal?
Kde jsi byl? = Kdes byl?
Proč jsi to dělal? = Pročs to dělal?
Včera jsi byl doma. = Včeras byl doma.

jsi se or ses
jsi si sis

Proč jsi se ptal? = Proč ses ptal?
Ty jsi se učil. = Ty ses učil.
Kupoval jsi si cigarety? = Kupoval sis cigarety?

The first person personal pronouns (já, my) are sometimes used with the l-form without the particles jsem, jsme:

Já byl doma.
Já tam nebyl.
My tam byli celý den.

Já to neslyšel.

My tam čekali dlouho.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 48.

For Lesson 48 study the parts of Grammar Analysis 47 dealing with the formation of the past tense of the following groups of verbs :

1. Verbs that shorten the root vowel, e.g. :

ptát se - ptal se
žít - žil

2. Verbs of the 2nd class, e.g. :

mrznout - mrzl

3. Verbs whose l-base is irregular, e.g.:

mít - měl
jít - šel

NOTE : Most verbs whose infinitive consists of only one syllable shorten the root vowel also when combined with the negative particle ne- .

brát	- nebrat	bral	- nebral
stlát	- nestlat	stlal	- nestlal
psát	- nepsat	psal	- nepsal
znát	- neznat	znal	- neznal
ptát se	- neptat se	ptal se	- neptal se

However :

bát se	- nebát se	bál se	- nebál se
smát se	- nesmát se	smál se	- nesmál se
stát	- nestát	stál	- nestál
vést	- nevést	vedl	- nevedl
péct	- nepéct	pekl	- nepekl
žít	- nežít	žil	- nežil
pít	- nepít	pil	- nepil

Examples :

On mi říkal, že nemám stlát postel.	He told me that I shouldn't make the bed.
Ale já jsem říkal : "Nestlat postel, to je dobrý nápad, ale co budu dělat, když bude potom prohlídka ?"	But I said : "Not to make the bed, that's a good idea, but what'll I do if there's an inspection ?"

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 49.

IRREGULAR PLURAL

Note the plural of the following words :

Singular	Plural		
	Nomin.	Acc.	
člověk	lidé (lidi)	lidi	man
přítel	přátelé	přátele	friend
nepřítel	nepřátelé	nepřátele	enemy
rodič[+]	rodiče	rodiče	parent
kůň	koně	koně	horse
peníz[++]	peníze	peníze	money
den	dni or dny	dni or dny	day
ruka	ruce[+++]	ruce	hand
oko, n.	oči, f.[+++]	oči	eye
ucho, n.	uši, f.[+++]	uši	ear
dítě, n.	děti, f.	děti	child

[+] The singular form rodič is so infrequent it practically isn't used.

[++] The singular form peníz means a coin and the word is infrequent.

[+++] These forms are dual forms, not plural (see lesson 72).

The forms dni and dny are interchangeable.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 51.

VOCATIVE.

Masc. The vocative case is used when addressing a person. The vocative case singular of masculine nouns with a hard stem is formed by adding -e to the stem:

Nom :	Voc :	Nom :	Voc :
pán	- pane	doktor	- doktore
kapitán	- kapitáne	Václav	- Václave

NOTE : Change of r to ř if preceded by a consonant :

bratr	- bratře	Petr	- Petře

- -

If the stem ends in - k, - g, - ch, - h, the vocative ending is -u:

Novák	- Nováku	Jung	- Jungu
hoch	- hochu	soudruh	- soudruhu

NOTE : - e - between two consonants is dropped :

pes	- pse	Nosek	- Nosku
Karel	- Karle	Dvořáček	- Dvořáčku
but: Josef	- Josefe		

Masculine nouns whose nominative ends in a soft consonant or in -tel add -i to the stem:

četař	- četaři	Jaroš	- Jaroši
Barton̆	- Bartoni	velitel	- veliteli

If the stem ends in - s or - z, the ending is sometimes -e, sometimes -i:

Rys	- Ryse	pan Mráz	- pane Mrázi
Alois	- Aloisi	Karas	- Karasi

NOTE the dropping of - e - and change of c to č in nouns whose nominative ends in -ec:

bratranec - bratranče   chlapec - chlapče

Memorize the following exceptions :

pán - pane   syn - synu
člověk - člověče   Bůh - Bože
Jan - Jene

Masculine nouns whose nominative ends in - a add -o to the stem:

staršina - staršino   Franta - Franto
Kučera - Kučero   Vávra - Vávro

Masculine nouns of the type soudce, those ending in -o, and those declined like adjectives have the same ending in the vocative case as in the nominative:

pan soudce - pane soudce   pan rotný - pane rotný
pan Bidlo - pane Bidlo   Jiří - Jiří
pan Novotný - pane Novotný

Feminine

Feminine nouns whose nominative case ends in - a add -o to the stem:

slečna - slečno (Miss)   Božka - Božko

Feminine nouns whose nominative ends in - e have the same ending in the vocative case:

přítelkyně - přítelkyně   Marie - Marie

Feminine nouns whose nominative ends in a consonant add -i to the stem:

choť - choti (spouse)
vlast - vlasti (native country)

Feminine nouns declined like adjectives have the same endings in the vocative as in the nominative: Slečno Novotná!

Paní

The vocative case of paní and a few other nouns that decline like paní (e.g., průvodčí, pokladní) is the same as the nominative case: Paní průvodčí! (průvodčí = conductor)

Neuter

All neuter nouns have the same ending in the vocative as in the nominative:

děvče - děvče
dítě - dítě

Adj. Pronouns

All adjectives and pronouns have the same form in the vocative case as in the nominative:

Voc :

milý příteli
milé děvče
paní Černá
milá maminko

Voc :

moje milá Mařenko
pane Černý
slečno Kučerová
ty darebáku
(you naughty boy, scoundrel)

The plural vocative of all nouns, adjectives and pronouns is the same as the plural nominative :

Mládenci! Drazí rodiče!
Vojáci! Vy darebáci!
Soudruzi vojíni a poddůstojníci!
Soudruzi praporčíci, důstojníci a generálové!

NOTE : In informal colloquial Czech the nominative case is sometimes used after pane :

pane Novák - pane šéf

In literary style or formal colloquial, however, both nouns are in the vocative case:

pane Nováku - pane šéfe

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 52.

IMPERATIVE The imperative mood of verbs is used to express commands, orders, requests, pleas, in direct speech (in English, for example : Come here ! Tell me !).

Formation The imperative in Czech is formed by dropping the ending of the third person plural :

oni nesou nes-
oni čtou čt-

and, if what remains (the stem) ends in one consonant, by adding :

2nd pers. sing. (familiar form)	nes ! (no ending)	carry !
1st pers. plural	nesme !	let´s carry !
2nd pers. plural	neste !	carry !

If the stem ends in more than one consonant the imperative is formed by adding :

2nd pers. sing. (familiar form)	čti !	read !
1st pers. plural	čtěme !	let´s read !
2nd pers. plural	čtěte !	read !

OR :

2nd pers. sing. (familiar form)	mysli !	think !
1st pers. plural	mysleme !	let´s think !
2nd pers. plural	myslete !	think !

Examples of verbs whose stem ends in one consonant :

oni pijí	pij	pijme	pijte	drink
berou	ber	berme	berte	take
umějí	uměj	umějme	umějte	know
prosí	pros	prosme	proste	beg
učí	uč	učme	učte	teach
kupují	kupuj	kupujme	kupujte	buy
telefonují	telefonuj	telefonujme	telefonujte	phone
pečou	peč	pečme	pečte	bake

NOTE : Syllable-forming r and l behave like vowels :

oni trpí	trp	trpme	trpte	suffer, tolerate
mlčí	mlč	mlčme	mlčte	be silent

NOTE : Verbs of the fifth class change a to e :

oni dělají	dělej	dělejme	dělejte	make, do
dávají	dávej	dávejme	dávejte	give

NOTE : If the stem ends in the consonants **: d, t, n, k, h ,**
these consonants change to **: ď, ť, ň, c, s .**

oni vedou	veď	veďme	veďte	lead
pekou	pec or peč	pecme	pecte	bake (lit. style)
pletou	pleť	pleťme	pleťte	knit
jedou	jeď	jeďme	jeďte	go (drive)

NOTE the shortening of the root vowel in verbs of the fourth class and in some of the fifth class :

	oni kouří	kuř	kuřme	kuřte	smoke
	soudí	suď	suďme	suďte	judge
	vážou	važ	važme	važte	bind, tie
	hlásí	hlas	hlasme	hlaste	report
also:	oni píší	piš	pišme	pište	write

Note the lengthening of the stem vowel :

oni stojí	stůj	stůjme	stůjte	stand, halt

Examples of verbs whose stem ends in more than one consonant :

oni mrznou	mrzni	mrzněme	mrzněte	freeze
jdou	jdi	jděme	jděte	go
myslí	mysli	mysleme	myslete	think
čistí	čisti	čistěme	čistěte	clean
řeční	řečni	řečněme	řečněte	lecture
spí	spi	spěme	spěte	sleep

The following verbs form the imperative in a different way:

oni jsou	buď	buďme	buďte	be
jedí	jez	jezme	jezte	eat
vědí	věz	vězme	vězte	know
vidí	viz	vizme	vizte	see

The imperative of vědět and vidět is rarely used in colloquial Czech. The form viz is generally used in books to refer to some other place :

Viz stranu 5.	See page 5.

Examples :

Buďte tu zítra brzy !	Be here early tomorrow !
Nejezte tak moc !	Don´t eat so much !

Memorize :

Pojď sem !	Come here !
Pojďme tam !	Let´s go there !
Pojďte sem !	Come here !
Jdi tam !	Go there !
Jděte tam !	Go there !
Jděme tam !	Let´s go there !

The negative form of the imperative pojď is nechoď, of jeď : nejezdi.

Nechoďte sem !	Don't come here !
Nechoďte tam !	Don't go there !
Nechoďme tam !	Let's not go there !
Jeď tam !	Go (drive) there !
Nejezdi tam !	Don't go (drive) there !

Měj se dobře !	**Have a good time !**
Mějte se dobře !	**Have a good time !**

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 54.

DATIVE PLURAL

Adjectives

Hard type adjectives form the dative plural for all genders by adding - ým to the stem:

vysokým

Soft type adjectives form the dative plural for all genders by adding - ím to the stem:

severním

Demonstratives

The dative plural form of the demonstratives ten, ta, to for all three genders is těm.

Masc. nouns

Masculine nouns form the dative plural by adding - ům to the stem :

strom - stromům
voják - vojákům
klíč - klíčům
odstřelovač - odstřelovačům
muž - mužům
civilista - civilistům

Examples

Jděte k těm vysokým stromům.
Civilisté pomáhali americkým vojákům.
On nerozumí těm novým zaměřovačům.
Hledáme dobré mechaniky k těm strojům.
On to říkal těm ruským pozorovatelům a znalcům.
On těmhle novým moderním kulometům nerozumí, ale tamtěm starým ano.

Adjective type nouns have the same endings as adjectives :

Krejčím platí dobře. - They're paying good wages to the tailors.

Psal známým. - He wrote to his friends.

NOTE :

člověk - lidem

Feminine nouns

Feminine nouns whose nominative singular ends in - a form the dative plural by adding - ám to the stem.

ošetřovatelka - ošetřovatelkám
kasárny - kasárnám

Lékař to říkal ošetřovatelkám. - The doctor said it to the nurses.

Která ulice vede ke kasárnám ? - Which street leads to the military barracks ?

- -

Feminine nouns whose nominative singular ends in - e form the dative plural by adding - ím to the stem.

duše - duším

Nevěřil jsem těm starým duším. - I didn't trust the old innertubes.

Západním demokraciím se to nelíbilo. - The Western democracies didn't like it.

- -

Feminine nouns whose nominative singular ends in a consonant fall into two groups :

One group forms the dative plural by adding - em to the stem :

kost - kostem

Nevěřte těm stížnostem. - Don't believe those complaints.

Another group adds - ím to the stem :

láhev - lahvím

Rozumíte těm novým zbraním ? - Do you understand those new weapons ?

kost - kostem
radost - radostem
věc - věcem
místnost - místnostem
žádost - žádostem
hodnost - hodnostem
příležitost - příležitostem
stížnost - stížnostem
řeč - řečem or řečím
odpověď - odpovědím
nemoc - nemocem or nemocím

láhev - láhvím
neteř - neteřím
postel - postelím
skříň - skříním
krádež - krádežím
věž - věžím
zbraň - zbraním
výstroj - výstrojím
sůl - solím
čtvrť - čtvrtím
stráž - strážím (sentry, guard)

NOTE : the dative plural of paní is paním.

Neuter nouns

Neuter nouns of the type město and kuře add - ům to the stem.

město - městům
kuře - kuřatům

- -

Neuter nouns of the type moře and znamení add - ím to the stem.

moře - mořím
znamení - znamením

- -

Naproti těm městům přes řeku jsou lesy. - Across the river from those towns are forests.

Jak se daří děvčatům ? - How are the girls ?

Divili se těm novým letištím. - They were surprised at the new airfields.

Dobře jsme rozuměli těm hlášením. - We understood those reports (announcements) well.

- -

NOTE :

člověk	- lidem
dítě	- dětem
oko	- očím
ucho	- uším
Kouř škodí očím.	- Smoke is harmful for the eyes.
Rámus škodí uším.	- Racket is harmful for the ears.
Já těm lidem nerozumím.	- I don´t understand those people.
Dětem se to líbilo.	- The children liked it.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 56.

DATIVE OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

The dative plural of possessive pronouns has the same form in all three genders.

m. f. n.
mým
tvým
jeho jejím jeho
našim
vašim
jejich
svým

NOTE :

The words jeho and jejich never change their form. They stay the same in all circumstances.

On psal mým přátelům.
Nevěřili mým informacím.
Je to naproti mým oknům.

Nikdy se nesmál tvým vtipům.
Tykali tvým neteřím.
To nepatří k tvým zavazadlům.

Psal jsem jeho kamarádům.
Věřili jeho stížnostem.
Smáli se jeho slovům.

Nerozumějí Americe a jejím problémům.
Píše jí k jejím narozeninám.
On seděl naproti jejím zavazadlům.

Československu a jeho občanům se dařilo dobře.
Nevěřil tomu autu, hlavně jeho brzdám.(brakes)
Divil se tomu městu a jeho dvěma moderním letištím.

Hlásili jsme to našim zpravodajcům.
Vysvětlovali jsme to našim ženám.
Naproti našim lůžkům byly poličky.

Nerozumíme vašim rozkazům.
Nerozumíme vašim zprávám.
Nerozumíme vašim hlášením.

Telefonovali jsme jejich pilotům.
Naproti jejich kasárnám je jejich skladiště.
Divili jsme se jejich letištím.

$$\text{The dative of }\left\{\begin{array}{lll} \text{dvě} & \text{is} & \text{dvěma} \\ \text{oba} & \text{is} & \text{oběma} \\ \text{tři} & \text{is} & \text{třem} \\ \text{čtyři} & \text{is} & \text{čtyřem} \end{array}\right\}\text{ for all three genders.}$$

On vždycky vykal svým dvěma pomocníkům.
K oběma branám vedla dobrá cesta.
On chodil ke třem lékařům.
Posledním čtyřem slovům jsem nerozuměl.

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To nestojí za ty peníze, (tu práci). - It's not worth the money (the effort)
Šťastnou cestu ! - Have a nice trip ! Bon voyage !

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 58.

VŠECHEN Všechen or všecek - all, every - has the same endings as ten, ta, to.

Sing.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	všechen (or všecek)	všechna všecka	všechno všecko
Dat.	všemu	vší	všemu
Acc.	všechen (inan.) (or všecek)	všechnu všecku	všechno všecko

Plural	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	všichni (anim.) všechny (inan.) or všecky	všechny všecky	všechna všecka
Dat.	všem	všem	všem
Acc.	všechny všecky	všechny všecky	všechna všecka

The various forms of všechen and všecek are interchangeable except for the forms všici and všecek which are rare.

This pronoun is either used as an adjective, with the meaning of whole, all :

On je všechen rozčilený. More often : On je celý rozčilený.	He´s all excited.
On je všechen změněný.	He´s all changed.
Ztratil všechen majetek.	He lost all his property.

or it is used as a pronoun with the meaning every, all :

Byli tam všichni.	They were all there.
To je všechno.	That´s all.
Rozumím všemu.	I understand everything.
Divil se všemu.	He was wondering at everything. He was amazed at everything.

In the singular všechen (or všecek) is mostly used with collective nouns or with abstract nouns.

Všechen chleba je pryč.	All the bread is gone.
Všechna výstroj je moderní.	All the equipment is modern.
Všechna odvaha mu nic nepomáhala.	All his courage wasn´t helping him any.

With other nouns denoting individual countable things každý is used in the singular.

Každý voják má pušku.	Every soldier has a rifle.
Každá puška má číslo.	Every rifle has a number.
Každé číslo je jiné.	Every number is different.

Každý is not used in the plural, except for some expressions, such as :

Mažu vůz každé dva měsíce.	I lubricate my car every two months.
Každých 10 km.	Every ten kilometers.

In the plural všichni, všechny, všechna is used for all kinds of nouns :

Všichni vojáci, všechny kulomety, všechny pušky a všechna děla mají číslo.	All soldiers, all machine guns, all rifles and all cannons have a number.
Všechny chleby jsou stejné.	All loaves (of bread) are alike
On rozumí všem zbraním.	He understands all weapons.
On rozumí každé zbrani.	He understands every weapon.
On nese všechny pistole.	He's bringing all the pistols.
On prohlíží každou pistoli.	He inspects every [illegible]
On zná všechna letiště.	He knows all the airfields.
On zná každé letiště.	He knows every airfield.
Už je tady každý.	Everybody is here already.
Jsme tady všichni.	We're all here.
Všechno je tady.	Everything is here.
On se směje všemu.	He laughs at everything.
On se směje všem vtipům.	He laughs at all jokes.

DÁVAT SE
DÁVAT SI

Note the following usage of dávat se and dávat si :

dávat se holit	to get a shave (at a barber's)
dávat se stříhat	to get (to have) a haircut
dávat se fotografovat	to have one's picture taken
dávat si nosit zavazadla	to have one's bags carried
dávat si šít uniformu	to have a uniform made
dávat si spravovat boty	to have one's shoes repaired
dávat si oběd	to order dinner
dávat si mazat vůz	to have one's car lubricated

In an eating place, if you can choose from a variety of dishes or beverages :

dávat si kávu	to order coffee (to choose, order, and have it brought)
dávat si řízek	to order a veal cutlet

Nechávat - to let, (to allow) ; to leave (behind)

Nechával jsem vůz vždycky naproti svému úřadu.	I always left my car across the street from my office.
A vždycky ho nechávám otevřený.	And I always leave it open.
Nechávám si knihy tady.	I leave my books here.
Velitel ho často nechává jít večer ven.	The commander often lets him go out in the evening.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 61.

ASPECT OF VERBS
(Slovesný vid)

The term aspect applied to Czech verbs refers to the status of a happening

as 1. either a. completed
or b. non-completed (in process of taking place)
or as 2. occurring a. once
or b. several times, and the like

Almost all Czech verbs exist in at least two forms (aspects) :

the durative aspect and
the punctual aspect

Where English has one verb with many tenses, Czech has a pair of verbs with fewer tenses.

The **DURATIVE** aspect (all verbs in Lessons 1 - 59 are in their durative aspect) emphasizes the process of the action itself. It expresses the duration or continuity of the action or the habitualness or repetition of the action without referring to any specific act.

The **PUNCTUAL** aspect emphasizes the result, achievement, or completion of an action.

Punctual verbs have no present tense. They refer to an action only from the point of view of its result or completion. And an action cannot be viewed both as going on and at the same time as already completed.

Punctual verbs do have forms that have endings identical with those of the present tense of durative verbs. But these forms denote an action from the point of view of definite completion in the future.

Inf.	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
Dělat udělat	dělal jsem udělal jsem	dělám	budu dělat udělám

The past tense of punctual verbs is formed in the same way as the past tense of durative verbs :

Durative :	Punctual :
dělal jsem - I made, I was making	udělal jsem - I made

Here are the punctual forms of some verbs you already know in their durative aspect :

Durative :	Punctual :
dělat - to make, to be making	udělat - to make
dávat - to give, to be giving	dát - to give
říkat - to say, to be saying	říci - to say (or coll.: říct)
ukazovat - to show, to be showing	ukázat - to show
kupovat - to buy, to be buying	koupit - to buy
prodávat - to sell, to be selling	prodat - to sell
posílat - to send, to be sending	poslat - to send

The future tense of punctual verbs :

udělám - I'll make
dám - I'll give
řeknu - I'll say
ukážu - I'll show
koupím - I'll buy
prodám - I'll sell
pošlu - I'll send

The imperative of punctual verbs :

udělej	udělejme	udělejte
dej	dejme	dejte
řekni	řekněme	řekněte
ukaž	ukažme	ukažte
kup	kupme	kupte
prodej	prodejme	prodejte
pošli	pošleme	pošlete

The past tense of punctual verbs :

udělal jsem
dal jsem
řekl jsem
ukázal jsem
koupil jsem
prodal jsem
poslal jsem

USAGE OF ASPECTS

The durative aspect has to be used if expressions denoting duration occur in the sentence, such as : all day, one hour, etc.

Celý večer jsem dělal pořádek.	I was tidying up all evening.

The durative aspect has to be used to denote an action during the course of which something else happened or was happening.

Když jsem dělal pořádek, on mi pomáhal.	While I was tidying up, he was helping me.

If an infinitive is used with the verb začínat, that infinitive is always in its durative form :

Začíná dělat pořádek.	He starts tidying up.
Začínal mi ukazovat fotografie.	He started showing me the photographs.

The punctual aspect has to be used to describe a finished, completed action.

Udělal jsem tam pořádek za hodinu.	I tidied the place up in an hour.
Když jsem udělal pořádek, šel jsem domů.	When I tidied up (After I´d tidied up), I went home.

There are other situations where only one of the aspects can be used; but there are situations, too, where either aspect may be used, depending on what is in the speaker´s mind at that particular moment, whether it is the idea of the duration of the action or the idea of its completion.

Imperative :

Dej mi cigaretu.	Give me a cigarette.
Prodejte mi to radio.	Sell me that radio.
Udělejte to brzo.	Do it (finish doing it) soon.
Kupte si auto.	Buy yourself a car.
Pošlete mi to hned.	Send it to me right away.
Ukažte mi cestu na letiště.	Show me the way to the airport.

The durative aspect is generally used for the negative imperative.

Nedělej to	Don't do it.
Nekupuj to.	Don't buy it.
Neukazujte jim to.	Don't show it to them.

1. An order expressed by a punctual (or actual durative) verb

   Jděte tam, kupte to a pošlete mu to.

2. changes to a prohibition expressed by a durative (or iterative durative) verb

   Nechoďte tam, nekupujte to a neposílejte to.

3. If the imperative expresses not a prohibition but only a reminder, the aspect does not change

1.	order	Pošlete mu to.	Jdi tam.
2.	prohibition	Neposílejte mu to.	Nechoď tam.
3.	reminder	Nepošlete to moc pozdě.	Nejdi tak rychle.

NOTE:

Most verbs have one durative form to express the actual durative as well as the iterative durative aspect.

A few verbs, however - mostly verbs of motion have two durative forms; one to express the actual durative aspect and another to express the iterative durative aspect .

So far we had two such verbs:

Actual durative	Iterative durative
jít nést (now, one time)	chodit nosit (several times, repeatedly, habitually)

(To be dealt with in more detail in Lesson 96)

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 62.

MEMORIZE :

Durative aspect :		Punctual aspect :	
nechávat	- to let, to leave (behind), to be letting, leaving	nechat nechám nechal	- to let, leave I'll let
otvírat	- to open, to be opening	otevřít otevřu otevřel	- to open I'll open
oznamovat	- to announce, to be announcing	oznámit oznámím oznámil	- to announce I'll announce
vracet	- to return to be returning	vrátit vrátím vrátil	- to return I'll return
zavírat	- to shut, close to be shutting, closing	zavřít zavřu zavřel	- to shut, close I'll close

---

The IMPERATIVE of nechat is :

either regular :

nechej !

Nechejte rádio hrát !	Let the radio play !
Nechejte dveře otevřené !	Leave the door open !

or, interchangeably it is :

nech !

Nech klíč tady !	Leave the key here !
Nechte si to !	Keep it !
Nechte si to pro sebe !	Keep it for yourself !

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 63.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

(Genitiv nebo druhý pád)

FOR LESSON 63 STUDY THE GENITIVE OF MASCULINE NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND DEMONSTRATIVES, AND THE PREPOSITIONS : U, VEDLE, DO, Z.

(The possessive pronouns and the rest of the preposition to be studied in L.64)

Genitive Singular of Masculine Nouns.

Masculine animate nouns form the genitive in the same way as the accusative :

kamarád	kamaráda
odstřelovač	odstřelovače
soudce	soudce

except for the a-type masculine nouns which, add -y to the stem to form the genitive case :

komunista	komunisty

Adj.
Dem.
Poss.

The adjectives, demonstratives and possessives have the same endings as the animate accusative forms, and these forms are also used with inanimate masculine nouns.

adresa mého kamaráda	my friend´s address
puška toho odstřelovače	that sniper´s rifle
práce zpravodajce	the job of an intelligence man
naděje každého komunisty	the hope of every Communist
práce písaře	the work of a typist
jméno jeho nového asistenta	the name of his new assistant
plat strojvůdce	the pay of a railroad engineer
kancelář výkonného	the company sergeant´s office
zavazadla našeho nového spolucestujícího	the bags of our new fellow passenger
vůz toho civilisty	the car of that civilian

NOTE :

To denote individual possession the genitive is generally not used if the possessor is expressed by only one word. (A possessive adjective, to be dealt with later /lesson 117/, is used in such a case).

The majority of masculine hard stem inanimate nouns form the genitive by adding -u to the stem :

strom

strom	stromu

koruna toho vysokého stromu	the crown of that tall tree
barva našeho stolu	the color of our table
cena vašeho domu	the price of your house
prohlídka jejich vozu	the inspection of their car
typ tohohle padáku	this type of parachute
začátek cvičného poplachu	the beginning of practice alarm drill
jméno úřadu	the name of the office

A small group of masculine hard stem inanimate nouns form the genitive by adding -a to the stem :

les

les	lesa

So far we have had the following nouns of this category :

začátek vysokého lesa	the beginning of the tall forest
cena normálního dobrého oběda	the price of an average good lunch
návštěva kostela	church attendance
úspěch večera	the success of the evening
obrana lidského života	the defense of human life
stěny toho sklepa	the walls of that cellar
kus čerstvého chleba	a piece of fresh bread
do příštího čtvrtka	until next Thursday

From this lesson on the genitive case of nouns of this category will be given in the vocabulary of this textbook, after the nominative.

slovník A few nouns can have either ending :

cena moderního slovníka or slovníku	the price of a modern dictionary

---

Masculine soft stem inanimate nouns form the genitive case by adding -e to the stem :

klíč   klíč   klíče

cena klíče	the price of the key
kapsa pláště	the pocket of the overcoat
začátek měsíce	the beginning of the month
nábytek obývacího pokoje	the living room furniture

The genitive case answers the questions :

koho ?	(of) whom ?
čeho ?	(of) what ?
čí ?	whose ?

Plural Genitive

Genitive Plural Masculine.

cena těch nových moderních vozů	the price of those new modern cars

Dem. **Demonstratives :**

těch, těchto, těchhle, tamtěch

Adj. **Adjectives :**

hard stem : -ých
soft stem : -ích

Nouns **Nouns :**

masculine nouns add -ů to the stem, with very few exceptions

Poss. **Possessive Pronouns :**

mých, tvých, jeho, jejích, jeho
našich, vašich, jejich
svých

fotografie mých kamarádů	photographs of my buddies
barva tvých obleků	the color of your suits
adresa jeho rodičů	his parents' address

barva jejích svetrů	the color of her sweaters
většina našich výrobků	most of our products
zaměřovače vašich kulometů	the sight of your machine guns
typ jejich samopalů	the type of their submachine guns
rychlost těch bombardovacích letounů	the speed of those bombers
uniformy těch záložníků	the uniforms of these reservists
programy těchhle biografů	the programs of these movies
práce tamtěch krejčích	the work of those tailors
distinkce rotných	the insignia of Sfc´s
zodpovědnost všech velitelů	the responsibility of all commanders

---

Prepositions

The genitive case is used with prepositions

a. Expressing a tendency towards an object :

u	near, by, at
vedle	next to
do	to, into, till, until
podle	according to, along
kolem, okolo	around, by

b. Expressing a tendency away from an object:

bez	without, minus
od	from, of, since
z (or ze)	from (the inside of), out of, of
s (or se)	from (the surface of), off
kromě	except, except for, besides
místo	instead of

---

u	U čeho stál ?	Near what was he standing ?
	On stál u stolu.	He was standing by the table.
	Seděl u stolu.	He was sitting at the table.

The preposition u is used also to express :

at some one´s place, apartment, house, household, family, office, town, city, region, state, country, etc.

U koho byl ?	Where (at whose place) was he ?

	On byl včera u pana Nováka.	He was at Mr. Novak's (place, house, office, etc.) yesterday.
	On byl u Nováků.	He's standing next to the car.
vedle	Vedle koho sedíte ?	Who do you sit next to ?
	Sedím vedle pana kapitána.	I sit next to the captain.
	On stojí vedle vozu.	He's standing next to the car.
do	Chodíte do biografu ?	Do you go to the movies ?
	Chodím do klubu.	I go to the club.
	Dal jsem to do stolu.	I put it in the drawer (table).
	Jedeme do New Yorku.	We're going to New York.
	On nechodil do kostela.	He didn't go to church.
	Šel do hotelu.	He went to a hotel.
	Rád chodí do barů.	He likes to go to night clubs.
	Nastupujou do tanků.	They're mounting the tanks.
	Nakládají to do vagonů.	They're loading it in the cars.
	Budu tady do večera.	I'll be here until evening.
	Byl tam až do čtvrtka.	He was there until Thursday.
	Budeme tady do příštího roku.	We'll be here until next year.
podle	Udělal jsem to podle rozkazu.	I made it according to the order.
	Podle tohohle telegramu tady bude zítra.	According to this telegram he'll be here tomorrow.
	Udělali všechno podle plánu.	They made everything according to plan.
	Jděte podle toho plotu !	Go along this fence !
kolem okolo	Vojáci jsou kolem (or okolo) velitele.	The soldiers are around the commander.
	Kolem (or okolo) domu je plot.	There's a fence around the house.
	Šel jsem kolem (or okolo) pana Čermáka a jeho vozu.	I passed by Mr. Čermák and his car.

	Budu tam kolem (okolo) jedné hodiny.	I´ll be there around one o´clock.

kromě	Každý den kromě pátku.	Every day except Friday.
	Byli jsme tam všichni kromě pana kapitána.	We were all there except the captain.
	Já to nepotřebuju a kromě toho je to drahé.	I don´t need it and besides it´s expensive.

bez	Šli jsme tam bez četaře.	We went there without the sergeant.
	Pil vždycky kávu bez cukru.	He always drank coffee without sugar.

od	Od koho jdete ?	Where are you coming from ?
	Jde od pana Nováka.	He´s coming from Mr. Novak´s.
	Chodí od domu k domu.	He goes from house to house.
	Od pátku prší.	It´s been raining since Friday.
	Bolí mě uši od toho rámusu.	My ears hurt from the noise.
	Klíč od vozu; od sklepa.	A car key (a key to the car); a cellar key.
	Knoflík od kabátu.	A coat button.

z, ze	from (the inside of), of, out of
s, se	from (the surface of), of

In colloquial pronunciation usually no difference is made between these two prepositions: the preposition z, ze is used for both meanings, and its pronunciation is governed by rules concerning the assimilation of consonants. This colloquial pronunciation is also penetrating into the literary style of pronunciation. In writing, however, a distinction is made between the two prepositions.

Vzal jsem peníze ze stolu.	I took the money from (the inside of, the drawer of) the table.
Vzal jsem peníze se stolu.	I took the money from (the top of) the table.
Šel ven z pokoje.	He went out of the room.

On je z Chebu.	He's from Cheb.
z New Yorku.	from New York.
To je z papíru.	It's made of paper.
Jeden z nejlepších střelců.	One of the best marksmen.
Dva z mých kamarádů.	Two of my friends (buddies).

NOTE the relation between do - ze, and
na - se

Dal to do stolu a potom to vzal ze stolu.	He put it in the drawer (table) and then he took it from the drawer (table).
Dal to na stůl a pak to vzal se stolu.	He put it on the table and then he took it from the table.

---

místo někoho - instead of s.o., s.t.
někoho
něčeho

On tam šel místo pana Nováka.

blízko někoho - near s.o., s.t.
něčeho

On stál blízko pana Nováka.

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GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 66.

THE GENITIVE

of Feminine Nouns, Adjectives, Demonstratives and Possessives.

žena

	Nominative :	Genitive :
	Sing. : ta mladá moderní žena	té mladé moderní ženy
	Plural: ty mladé moderní ženy	těch mladých moderních žen

The -a type feminine nouns form the genitive singular by adding -y to the stem. No ending is added to the stem to form the genitive plural.

Demonstratives
Adjectives

The genitive singular of the demonstrative ta is té.
Hard type adjectives add -é to the stem.
Soft type adjectives add -í to the stem.

The genitive plural . the demonstratives, adjectives and possessives is the same for all three genders.

puška Nouns like puška, kasárny, etc. have an inserted -e- in the genitive plural :

cena těch pušek	the price of those rifles
Jdou do kasáren.	They are going to the barracks.

houska	- housek	krabička	- krabiček
sestra	- sester	továrna	- továren
procházka	- procházek	ošetřovna	- ošetřoven
sirka	- sirek	maska	- masek
knihovna	- knihoven	válka	- válek
otázka	- otázek	objednávka	- objednávek
jídelna	- jídelen	vlečka	- vleček
koupelna	- koupelen	křižovatka	- křižovatek

bràna Some nouns shorten the stem vowel in the genitive plural :

brána	- bran	louka	- luk (meadow)
dráha	- drah	síla	- sil

duše The genitive singular ending of the -e type feminine nouns is the same as in the nominative case.

The genitive plural is formed by adding -í to the stem.

cena té duše	the price of the innertube
cena těch duší	the price of those innertubes

Some nouns whose nominative ends in -ice or -ce, -ile or -le, and -ně add no ending to the stem to form the genitive plural :

jména těch ulic	the names of those streets
barva košil	the color of the shirts
do vánoc	until Christmas
To jsou adresy mých přítelkyň (or přítelkyní).	These are addresses of my girl friends.
pět neděl	five weeks
(but:) pět nedělí	five Sundays

---

kost Feminine nouns of the type kost form the genitive singular by adding -i, and the genitive plural by adding -í to the stem.

operace kosti	bone surgery
z těch výpovědí	from those statements

láhev Feminine nouns of the type láhev form the genitive singular by adding -e, and the genitive plural by adding -í to the stem.

Pije z láhve.	He drinks from the bottle.
Pijou z lahví.	They drink from the bottles.

Possessives

Singular:

číslo	mé	pušky	the number of	my	rifle
"	tvé	legitimace	"	your	identification
"	jeho	kanceláře	"	his	office
"	její	jízdenky	"	her	ticket
"	auta a	jeho karoserie	"	the car and its body	
číslo	naší	světnice	the number of	our	room
"	vaší	pistole	"	your	pistol
"	jejich	budovy	"	their	building

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Plural:

podle	mých	otázek	according to	my	questions
"	tvých	"	"	your	"
"	jeho	"	"	his	"
"	jejích	"	"	her	"
"	našich	"	"	our	"
"	vašich	"	"	your	"
"	jejich	"	"	their	"

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GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 67.

THE GENITIVE

of Neuter Nouns, Demonstratives, Adjectives and Possessives.

Dem.
Adj.
Possess.

The genitive neuter forms of demonstratives, adjectives and possessives are the same as the masculine genitive forms.

---

město

letiště toho velkého moderního města	the airfield of that big modern city
letiště těch velkých moderních měst	the airfields of those big modern cities

- o type neuter nouns add - a to the stem to form the genitive singular. No ending is added to the stem to form the genitive plural.

okno

Note the inserted -e- in the genitive plural in words of the type okno : oken.

světlo - světel
umyvadlo - umyvadel
sluchátko - sluchátek
jídlo - jídel
lůžko - lůžek
heslo - hesel
zavazadlo - zavazadel
kamna - kamen

číslo - čísel
plátno - pláten
družstvo - družstev
mužstvo - mužstev
prostěradlo - prostěradel
sedadlo - sedadel
pravítko - pravítek
nosítka - nosítek

However :

místo - míst
město - měst

ústa - úst

léto

Some two-syllable nouns shorten the root syllable in the genitive plural :

léto - let

jméno - jmen (name)

---

moře — Neuter nouns whose nominative ends in - e (of the type moře) form the genitive singular by adding - e and the genitive plural by adding - í to the stem :

Šli se koupat do moře.	They went swimming in the sea.
Jména těch moří.	The names of those seas.

vejce — The word vejce and neuter nouns ending in - iště add no ending to the stem to form the genitive plural :

cena vajec	the price of eggs
většina letišť	the majority of airfields

---

znamení — - í type neuter nouns form the genitive singular and also the genitive plural by adding - í to the stem :

vedle toho znamení	next to that signal
podle těch znamení	according to those signals

---

kuře — Nouns like kuře form the genitive singular by adding - ete, and the genitive plural by adding - at to the nominative stem :

dopis od děvčete	a letter from [illegible]irl
dopisy od děvčat	letters from girls

dítě (n.)
děti (f.)

Note :

	Neuter :		Feminine !!
Singular	nom. dítě	Plural	nom. děti
	gen. dítěte		gen. dětí

Examples

vedle mého okna	next to my window
podle tvého mínění	according to your opinion
od jeho děvčete	from his girl
z jejího zavazadla	from her luggage
u našeho družstva	in our squad
od vašeho děvčete	from your girl
podle jejich hlášení	according to their report

podle mých hlášení	according to my reports
" tvých "	" " your "
" jeho "	" " his "
" jejích "	" " her "
" našich "	" " our "
" vašich "	" " your "
" jejich "	" " their "

RÁDIO

	Singular		Plural	
nom.	**rádio**	město	rádia	města
gen.	**rádia**	města	rádií	polí
dat.	**rádiu**	městu	rádiím	polím
acc.	**rádio**	město	rádia	města
loc.	**rádiu**	městu	rádiích	polích
inst.	**rádiem**	městem	rádii	poli

All cases of the singular and nom. & acc. plural like město. The rest like pole.

MĚSTO

	Singular	Plural
nom.	město	města
gen.	města	měst
dat.	městu	městům
acc.	město	města
loc.	městě	městech
inst.	městem	městy

POLE

	Singular	Plural
nom.	pole	pole
gen.	pole	polí
dat.	poli	polím
acc.	pole	pole
loc.	poli	polích
inst.	polem	poli

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 68.

USAGE OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

Verbs **Some verbs govern the genitive case, e.g. :**

ptát se někoho na něco	to ask someone about s.t.
vyptávat se někoho na něco	to inquire, to question s.o. about s.t.
bát se někoho or něčeho	to be afraid of s.o. or s.t.
litovat někoho (acc.)	to feel sorry for s.o.
litovat něčeho	to regret, to hate to spend or use s.t.
zbavit někoho někoho or něčeho	to get rid of s.o.or s.t. for s.o.
zbavit se někoho or něčeho	to get rid of s.o. or s.t.
všímat si někoho or něčeho	to notice, to pay attention to s.o. or s.t.

See Note on p.183

držet se někoho or něčeho	to hold to s.o. or s.t., to stick to s.o. or s.t.
chytat se někoho or něčeho	to grab (reach for) s.o. or s.t.
nechat něčeho	to quit (doing something)
pouštět se někoho or něčeho	to let go, to loosen one's grip on s.o. or s.t.

Durative :	**Punctual** :
ptát se	**zeptat se**
vyptávat se	**vyptat se**
nechávat	**nechat**
všímat si	**všimnout si**
chytat se	**chytit se**
držet se	**podržet se**
pouštět se	**pustit se**
zbavovat se	**zbavit se**

Examples

Ptal jsem se spolucestujícího.	I asked my fellow passenger.
Zeptejte se ještě jednou !	Ask again !
Vyptávali se civilistů.	They were questioning the civilians
Ona se bojí psů.	She's afraid of dogs.
Lidé se bojí války.	The people are afraid of war.
Lituju toho času.	I hate to spend the time.
Lituju těch peněz za to.	I hate to spend the money for it.
Litoval jsem té práce.	I felt it was a wasted effort.

Nechal jsem cigaret.	I quit (smoking) cigarettes.
Nechal jsem té práce.	I quit that work.
Nechte toho mluvení.	Quit talking.
Všímejte si všeho!	Watch (notice, pay attention to) everything!
Čeho jste si všiml ?	What did you notice ?
Když padal, chytil se stolu.	While he was falling, he grabbed the table (for support).
On se držel stolu.	He was holding on to the table.
Držte se toho plotu.	Follow that fence.
Drží se předpisů.	He follows the regulations.
Pustil se stolu.	He let go the table.
Zbavil jsem se chřipky.	I got rid of the flu.

Masc. Nouns

__Irregular Genitive of Masculine Nouns__ :

Memorize :

	Gen. Plural :
člověk	lidí
přítel	přátel
nepřítel	nepřátel
peníze	peněz
obyvatel	obyvatelů or obyvatel
kůn	koní or koňů
den, gen.sg:dne	dní or dnů

Examples

skupina lidí	a group of people
většina mých přátel	most of my friends
zbraně nepřátel	the weapons of the enemy
bez peněz	without money
většina obyvatel (obyvatelů)	the majority of inhabitants
vedle těch koňů (koní)	next to those horses
od těch dní (dnů)	from those days

NOTE: With accusative:

držet někoho or něco	to hold s.o. or s.t.
chytat někoho or něco	to catch s.o. or s.t.
nechat někoho or něco	to let s.o. or s.t., to leave (to allow)
pouštět někoho or něco	to let go, to drop s.o. or s.t.

GRAMMAR ANALYSIS 69.

USAGE OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

Co
Něco
Nic

The words co, něco, nic, govern the genitive in phrases like :

E.g.:

Co víte nového ?	What (news) do you know ?
Víte něco nového ?	Do you know anything new ?
Nevím nic nového.	I don't know anything new.
Četl jsem něco zajímavého.	I read something interesting.
Nemůže vědět nic důležitého.	He can't know anything important.
Co máme dobrého k večeři ?	What are we having good for dinner?
Potřebujeme něco teplého.	We need something warm.

Indefinite Numerals

The genitive is used after indefinite numerals if the numeral is in the nominative or accusative. Otherwise the appropriate case (genitive, dative, locative or instrumental) is used.

nom.:	Kolik vojáků tam je ?
acc.:	Kolik vojáků máte ?
gen.:	Od kolika vojáků jste to slyšel ?
dat.:	Kolika vojákům jste to řekl ?

kolik	how many, how much
několik	several, a few, some
pár	a few, a couple of, some
mnoho	many, much, a lot, lots of a great deal of
moc	
hodně	
spousta	
tolik	as much, as many, that much, that many
málo	little, few
trochu	a little, a few
víc or více	more
méně, coll.míň	less
dost	enough, plenty of

několik
mnoho
tolik
decline like kolik

málo is mostly indeclinable

NOTE : Another meaning of the word pár is "a pair" :

pár bot	a pair of shoes
dva páry ponožek	two pairs of socks

NOTE : When an indefinite numeral is the subject in the sentence, the verb is in the singular and neuter.

Measure
Number
Quantity

The genitive is used after nouns denoting measure, number, quantity, e.g. :

sklenice vody	a glass of water
bedna pomerančů	a crate of oranges
litr piva	a liter of beer

Examples

Kolik mají tanků ?	How many tanks do they have ?
Mají jen několik mrtvých.	They have only a few dead.
Bylo tam jen pár lidí.	There were only a few people there.
Viděli jsme mnoho nákladních aut.	We saw a lot of trucks.
Je tam hodně nováčků.	There are many recruits there.
Potřeboval hodně peněz.	He needed a [redacted]
Neměl jsem moc času.	I didn't have much time.
Je tam málo krytů.	There are few air raid shelters there.
Potřebuje trochu odpočinku.	He need[redacted]
Má málo odpočinku.	He gets little rest.
Mám málo peněz.	I have little money.
Mám trochu peněz.	I have a little money.
Poslali jim více kulometů, ale méně střeliva.	They sent them more machine guns. but less ammunition.
Měli jsme dost pohonných hmot.	We had enough fuel.
Mám toho dost.	I have enough of it, plenty of it.
Tam čekalo moc lidí.	Lots of people were waiting there.
Tam čekala spousta lidí.	
On to slyšel od spousty lidí.	He heard it from great many people.

Uprostřed
Uvnitř

The prepositions

uprostřed }
or vprostřed } in the middle of
doprostřed - to the middle of
uvnitř }
or vevnitř } in(side)
dovnitř - inside (motion involved)

also govern the genitive case :

Československo je uprostřed Evropy.	Czechoslovakia is in the middle of Europe.
Velitelství pluku je uprostřed toho lesa.	The regimental HQ. is in the middle of that forest.
Uvnitř toho města není dost hotelů.	There aren't enough hotels in the city.
Uvnitř tramvaje už není místo.	There's no more room in the streetcar.
On šel doprostřed místnosti.	He went to the middle of the room.
On šel dovnitř místnosti.	He went inside the room.